

Leatherneck

DEC. 1956

MAGAZINE OF THE MARINES



30c

EQUIPMENT PREVIEW

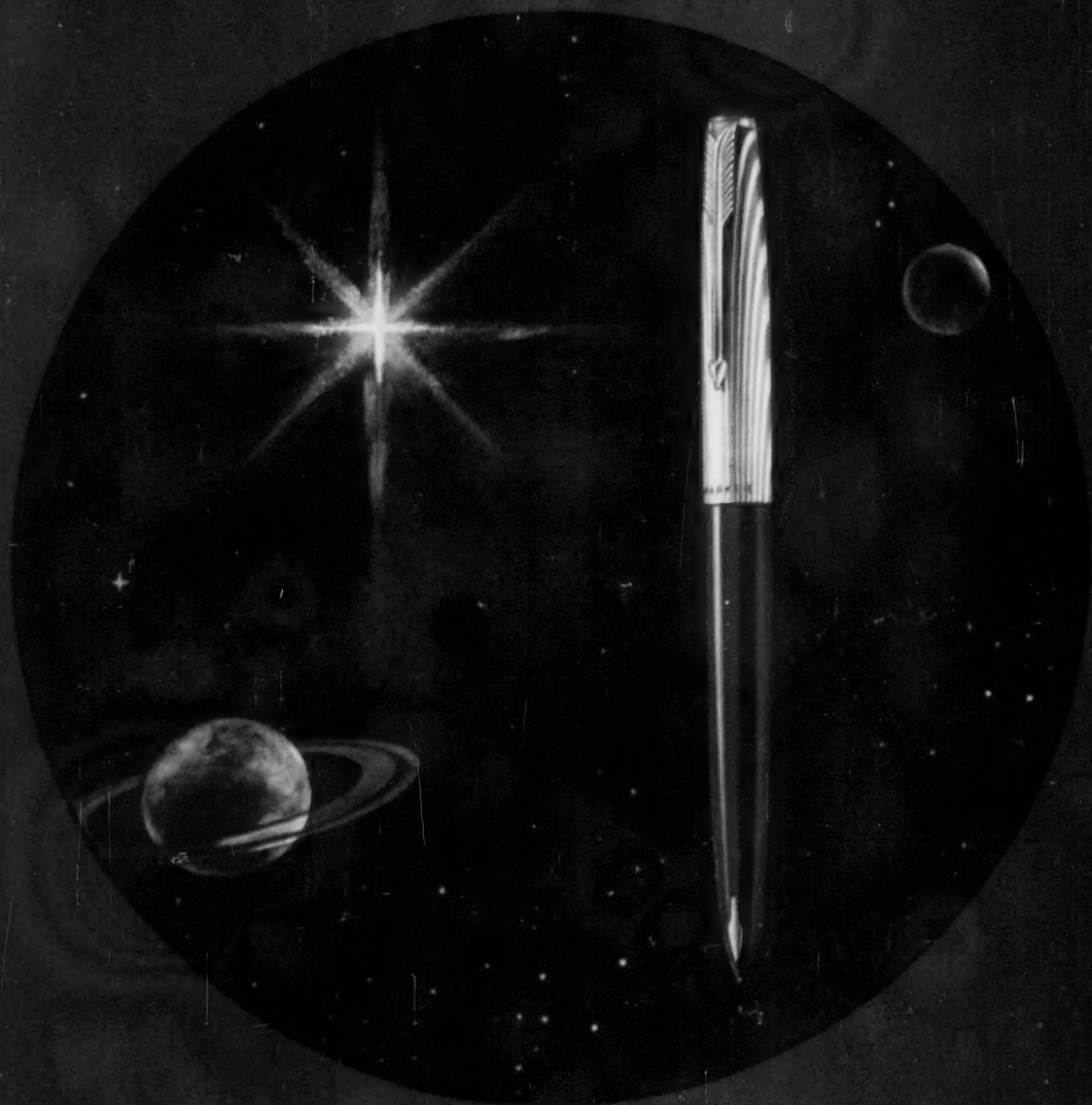


Post of the Corps

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Parker 61

*The only fountain pen that fills itself by itself
...it has no moving parts!*

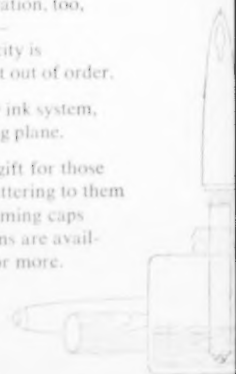
Unique, as a pen and as a gift, is the newly-created Parker 61. It is unlike any other pen you have ever seen or used—an inspired invention.

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Barney Tobey — Cartoon covers for top magazines



Milton Caniff — Creator of "Steve Canyon"



Rube Goldberg — Pulitzer Prize Winner



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Whitney Darrow, Jr.—Sophisticated advertising cartoons



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Leatherneck



THIS MONTH'S COVER

Sometimes Santa needs a pack on his chest as well as on his back. While the one in front is only padding for that "jolly elf" physique, the pack on his back is always well-filled by generous donations to the Marines' annual "Toys For Tots" campaign. The painting for this month's cover was done by J. T. Donaldson.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS: Send your new address at least **FIVE WEEKS** before the date of the issue with which it is to take effect. Address **LEATHERNECK Magazine**, P.O. Box 1918, Washington 13, D. C.

Send **OLD** address with new, enclosing if possible your address label. The Post Office will not forward copies unless you forward extra postage. Duplicate copies cannot be sent.

SOUND OFF



Edited by MSgt. Donald F. Ball

RETIREMENT BLUES

Dear Sir:

I'd like to have a few questions answered regarding my retirement. I have checked the MCM and recent directives but can find no definite answers.

My record of service is as follows: July 30, 1936, to March 11, 1955, continuous active service in the Regular Marine Corps; March 12, 1955, to June 2, 1955, Class III, Marine Corps Reserve; June 3, 1955, to present, extended active duty.

My questions are: Am I eligible for retirement with pay? At what date can I expect to be retired? Now in a Reserve status, according to the MCM, and a warrant officer during WW II, will I be retired as a warrant officer? When should I submit my letter and where could a form letter be found?

Name withheld by request

● Separation and Retirement Branch, HQMC, had this to say about your case:

"The Sergeant is a member of the U. S. Marine Corps Reserve, therefore he is not eligible for transfer to the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve.

"To qualify for Reserve retirement under Public Law 476, 82nd Congress, a member must have been serving in the Reserve on January 1, 1953. The Sergeant was in the Regular Marine Corps.

"Under Title III, Public Law 810, 80th Congress, the last eight years of qualifying service must have been in the Reserve and one must have attained the age of 60. Therefore, the sergeant does not qualify for retirement under any provision of law."—Ed.

FOREIGN "IN TRIG"

Dear Sir:

Could you inform me whether or not an otherwise eligible ex-serviceman may

obtain assistance under the G.I. Bill to attend a foreign college or university?

Capt. F. S. Thomas
1st Rect Trng Bn., MCRD,
Parris Island, S.C.

● Veterans may take their G.I. Bill education in foreign countries provided they enroll in approved institutions of higher learning above the secondary level. This rules out vocational training for veterans in foreign countries.—Ed.



IWO FLAG-RAISING PERSONNEL

Dear Sir:

I've been having many arguments about the Iwo Jima Flag-Raising Statue concerning the number of men who actually are on it.

I'm a former Marine and was on Iwo Jima when the Flag was raised on Mount Suribachi, but cannot prove my point by this alone. Pictures of the flag-raising do not show clearly the number of men as these pictures are side shots.

Please clarify this for me.

Virgil L. Tomlinson
Buffalo Mills, Pa.

● Six men raised the flag on Iwo Jima and all six are depicted in the statue. This illustration shows their respective positions.

Number one was Pfc Franklin R. Sousley (later KIA); number two was Pfc Ira H. Hayes (deceased); three was Sgt. Michael Strank (later KIA); four was PM2 John H. Bradley; five was

Pfc Rene A. Gagnon; and six was Cpl. Harlon H. Block (later KIA).—Ed.

RANK ON RETIREMENT

Dear Sir:

I have 18 years' total service. I can't find out what rank I will retire as. I enlisted in the Marine Corps in July, 1934, and was paid off in July, 1938, as a Private First Class.

Enlisted in the Coast Guard in May, 1942, and discharged in September, 1945, as a Gunner's Mate 1st Class. Reenlisted in November, 1945, and discharged three years later as an Aviation Ordnanceman 1st Class. Reenlisted November, 1948, and discharged in November, 1952, as an Aviation Ordnanceman 2nd Class since I had been demoted.

I reenlisted in the Marine Corps in July, 1952, and was discharged August, 1954, as a sergeant. Reenlisted September, 1954, and am now on current enlistment.

When I retire in two years, will it be at the rank I hold then or will I come under the retirement bill of 1946, which was at the highest rank held honorably before 1946?

Sgt. R. E. Harmon
VMF 513, MAG-11,
c/o FPO, San Francisco, Calif.

● First of all, there is no provision for voluntary retirement of enlisted men upon completion of 20 years service. But, of course, you would be eligible for transfer to the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve.

Your rank upon transfer would be the rank you are holding then, and, since you held no prior officer rank, this would be the rank you would retain on your ultimate retirement after 30 years combined active and FMCR service.—Ed.

WANTS BACK IN

Dear Sir:

I was discharged April 3, 1952. I am now 28 years old, married and have two children. Can I reenlist in the Corps and take my wife and children to where I'd be stationed?



Reason for the desire for change is that I like the life in the Marine Corps. But at the time of discharge, I was mainly interested in making money.

Now I have gained enough capital so I am satisfied. But I would be happier if I could rejoin the service.

Anthony C. Russo
Dundee, Richmond Co.,
Nova Scotia

● Until recently your marital status would have prevented you from reenlisting since your rate upon reenlistment would be Private First Class. This

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 81)


MORE MARINE OFFICERS
WEAR INSIGNIA
BEARING THE
H-H TRADEMARK

 than all others combined.
 There must be good reasons for
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At a
glance



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Behind the Lines ...

NEXT MONTH, *Leatherneck* enters its fortieth year, and the tattered, yellowed old copies of the magazine in our library are evidence that its mission has remained unchanged through four decades, turbulent with World Wars I and II, Korea and numerous other actions in assorted foreign lands. In fulfilling this mission—to entertain, enlighten and inform — *Leatherneck* becomes a wealth of Corps data, records and useful reference material. Now, with this December issue, our readers are provided with an index of this material for the year 1956. For those who wish to keep their 1957 *Leathernecks* as a volume, complete with a '57 index next year, we offer a handsome, fine-quality, low-priced binder in green and gold. A full description of the binder and an order coupon are on page 73.

We've added another little feature, intended to bring recognition to units or individuals whose accomplishments or interesting distinctions might otherwise go unheralded. This month, on page 14 *Leatherneck* salutes those Marines who survived staggering competition, and earned the right to compete in the Olympics. This particular distinction is decidedly more than noteworthy, but in the months to follow, we hope to return to our original premise and honor those remote outfits or individuals whose achievements might be lost in the shuffle of a busy Corps.

Leatherneck wants to hear about these accomplishments and we're asking you, our readers, to give us the word. If your unit or any individual member has established a record, saved a life or been a corporal for 50 years, we'd like to know about it.

Along this same line, we're always happy to receive photographs and letters which tell us of unusual Marine activities or suggest human interest items. Material of this type, independently submitted for use in our "We—The Marines" feature, brings a token payment.

Short articles and photographs for the pages of our "In Reserve" section are also welcome. *Leatherneck* has established this feature in order to give each Reserve unit the credit it is due. Unfortunately, too few units take advantage of this outlet to publicize their activities. The more pictures, stories and information we receive, the more publicity we can give your unit.

Space limitations, of course, will prevent us from publishing every article that we receive but we will

give each one the most careful consideration. Feel free to write us concerning these matters. Address your correspondence to "In Reserve."

Recently we sent Technical Sergeant Allen G. Mainard and Staff Sergeant Woodrow W. Neel, *Leatherneck* Staff Writer-Photographer team to Quantico to do an article on the Equipment Board.

"I always get a kick out of seeing the new gear being tested," said Mainard. "The Equipment Board is sort of like a rugged toyland except that the toys are strictly not for tots. SSgt. Neel and I managed to ride most of the new vehicles and fire the new weapons. The light machine gun they are testing is a sweet firing piece. Sort of floats into your shoulder on off-hand instead of kicking."

And here's a photo of Sergeant Mainard firing the same weapon from the hip. The new light machine



TSgt. Mainard

gun, developed to take the 7.62-mm. NATO cartridge, is under test at Quantico. It is about one-third lighter than the present gun and has a cyclic rate of fire of 550-600 rounds per minute. The gun has a shoulder stock, pistol grip and bipod and can be fired from any position. The blurs in the photo are expended cartridges.

The Mainard-Neel article of the Equipment Board, found on pages 16 to 21 seems to indicate that the new gear is near.

Paul A. Schmon
MANAGING EDITOR

FIRST FOR THE MARINE FIRST WITH YOU!



Here's a **REAL MARINE GIFT** that says more than Merry Christmas . . . it says you're proud—so proud!—of **YOUR** Marine. He'll prize its massive masculine design and feel a glow of pride in the finely tooled scenes of Iwo Jima and Tun Tavern that flank the famous globe-and-anchor emblem set on a glowing red jewel face. **SOLD ONLY THROUGH MARINE CORPS EXCHANGES AND THE MARINE CORPS LEAGUE.** ORDER NOW TO BE SURE OF DELIVERY BY CHRISTMAS!

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Leatherneck receives many letters requesting information concerning members of the Marine Corps, and other branches of the service. Condensations of these letters are published in this column as a service to our readers.

To avoid errors, all names and addresses must be printed or typed.

Joe Mullins, 5644 South Wabash, Chicago 37, Ill., would like to hear from anyone who served in the 3rd Battalion, Twenty-second Marine Regiment between July, 1942, and December, 1943.

Miss Barbara Dalton, 178 Valley St., South Orange, N.J., to hear from **PAT CARROLL**, whose last known address was Yorktown, Va.

Hugh C. Bennett, Route 1, Box 251, Morganton, N. C., to hear from anyone who served with the Eleventh Regiment in Nicaragua in 1928, especially **Robert BERGDOLL** of Detroit.

Sgt. William H. McCormack, 3rd Recruit Training Bn., MCRD, San Diego, Calif., to hear from **SSgt. William H. BRYANT**, whose last known address was Camp Pendleton, Calif.

Sgt. Charles Zeeb, E Co., 2nd Bn., Eighth Marines (Reinf), c/o FPO New York, N.Y., to hear from **SSgt. Odis (Blackie) COWAN**, whose last known address was Third Marine Div.

Miss Mary Ann Beenen, 4223 Fourth St., N.W., Washington 11, D.C., to hear from **Robert SCHMIDT** of Sheboygan, Wis.

SSgt. Robert L. Bishop, USMC-RSS, Binghamton, N.Y., to hear from **TSgt. Glenn LaFIETTE**, who served with him in Japan.

Miss Mabel Spontelli, 6410 Manchester Rd., Parma 29, Ohio, to hear from **Phil SENICH**, whose address was Parris Island, S.C., or anyone who knows his whereabouts.



"An' a synco symatic ray gun, an' a twin action automatic atomic paralyzer, an' a super hydro dynamic space neutralizer, an' a interplanetary cosmic television, an' a"

Leatherneck Magazine

Sgt. Gordon R. Gillis, MB, Naval Supply Center, Oakland, Calif., to hear from **Corp. Darrel FLEMING**, whose last known address was Third Marine Div.

* * *

Pvt. Donald I. Crockett, VMF-232, MAG-13, c/o FPO San Francisco, Calif., to hear from **Pvt. Susan CAROL**, or anyone knowing her whereabouts.

* * *

G. K. Domingues, 403 Austin St., West Monroe, La., to hear from former Marine **Woodrow Wilson DILL**, whose last known address was East Patterson, N.J., or anyone knowing his whereabouts.

* * *

Tom McInenly, 50 Walton St., Oxford, England, to hear from **Sgt. Robert D. MITCHELL**, whose last known address was Camp Fisher, Japan.

* * *

Charles R. Cassidy, ETC, USN, Mobile Electronics Technical Unit 9, Bldg 1, Rm. 64, Treasure Island, San Francisco, Calif., to hear from **First Lieutenant Marvin J. FOURNIER**, who served with him aboard the U.S.S. **Noble**.

* * *

TSgt. Troy R. Smith, 400 Randy St., Pomona, Calif., to hear from **Corp. Allen J. SPARKS**, whose last known address was Camp Lejeune, N. C.

* * *

Former Woman Marine Sally Blackburn, 3090 El Sobante St., Santa Clara, Calif., to hear from **Bob WILLIAMSON** or anyone knowing his whereabouts.

* * *

Pfc. Glenn W. Fortner, MB, USNS, Navy 961, c/o FPO San Francisco, Calif., to hear from **Sgt. Charles SWEAT**, whose last known address was Camp Lejeune, N.C., and **Sgt. and Mrs. Bill FURCHES**, whose last known address was Parris Island, S.C.

* * *

Miss Jessie Rondon, 1623 S. Elmen-dorf St., San Antonio, Texas, to hear from **David TORRES**, or anyone knowing his whereabouts.

* * *

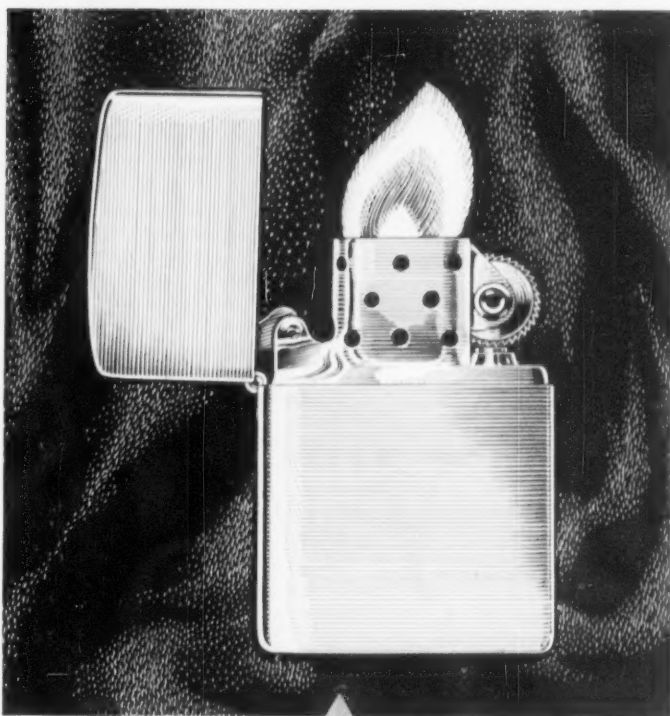
Pfc. Nancy J. Ramey, Hq, USAH (8169), APO 343, San Francisco, Calif., to hear from **Donald R. KNEALE**, of Clearfield, Utah.

* * *

Mrs. R. M. Balafka, 1505 Park Ave., Beaufort, S.C., to hear from **SSgt. Everett L. WILLIAMS**, whose last known address was Cherry Point, N.C.

* * *

Corp. David Abney, Park Homes, Apt 23, Brownwood, Texas, to hear from **Sgt. George K. BRADSHAW**, or anyone knowing his whereabouts. **END**



This famous Zippo has been carried all over the world

by Servicemen! Beautiful two-tone chrome plate.

Here's *One* lighter that always lights!

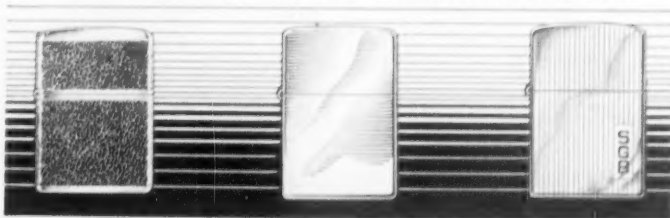
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Real morocco leather

High-polish chrome plate

Engine-turned chrome plate

THESE ZIPPOS MAKE FINE GIFTS FOR DAD OR YOUR GIRL

SOUND OFF

[continued from page 3]

is predicated on the assumption that your last discharge was honorable and that you were discharged as a Pfc or higher.

But a change in paragraph 5419.6 of the Marine Corps Manual, promulgated by MCO 5600.14, permits the reenlistment of Marines in the rank of Private First Class and corporal if they have dependents under certain conditions as follows: "6. Acceptance of married personnel and personnel with dependents.

a. Applicants with no previous active Marine Corps service who are married or who are the sole or the partial support of minor children or other dependents shall not be accepted for enlistment in the Regular Marine Corps.

b. Women applicants who have children under 18 years of age or who are pregnant are unacceptable for enlistment or reenlistment. If a woman has a legal or other responsibility for custody, control, care, or support of any child or children under 18 years of age, including stepchildren through divorce proceedings, she is not eligible for

enlistment or reenlistment. If a woman who has surrendered all rights to custody and control of her child or children through formal adoption desires to enlist or reenlist in the Marine Corps, her case will be referred to the Commandant of the Marine Corps (Code DP) for decision.

c. Male applicants who are married or have other dependents and women applicants who are married or have dependents other than children under 18 years of age, who have had previous active Marine Corps service may be accepted for enlistment or reenlistment provided they are in one of the following categories:

(1) Eligible for appointment or reappointment to a grade of sergeant or higher in accordance with current instructions.

(2) Eligible for appointment or reappointment to the grade of corporal in accordance with current instructions, and:

(a) They are desirable applicants with good records.

(b) Their marital status or the existence of dependents has not caused any hardship or interfered with their overall value to the Marine Corps.

(c) They are recommended by their commanding officer for enlistment or reenlistment.

(d) The enlistment or reenlistment is effected within 24 hours after discharge or release from active duty (exclusive of Sundays and holidays)

(3) Eligible for appointment or reappointment to the grade of Private First Class in accordance with current instructions, and:

(a) They are desirable applicants and above average in their performance of duty.

(b) Their marital status or the existence of dependents has not caused any hardship or interfered with their overall value to the Marine Corps.

(c) They are recommended by their commanding officer for enlistment or reenlistment.

(d) Their marital status or the existence of dependents has been waived by the Commandant of the Marine Corps. (Commanding officers will ensure that requests for waivers are submitted . . . in sufficient time prior to expiration of enlistment or release from active duty to allow for processing.)

(e) The enlistment or reenlistment is effected within 24 hours after discharge or release from active duty (exclusive of Sundays and holidays).

(f) When application for enlistment or reenlistment is made more than 24 hours after discharge or release from active duty, personnel who are otherwise eligible for appointment or reappointment to the grade of corporal or Private First Class in accordance with subparagraphs (2) and (3), may be enlisted provided a waiver has been granted by the Commandant of the Marine Corps (Code DP)."

Thus, it would be necessary for you to first apply for reenlistment at a Marine Corps Recruiting Office, Post or Station. If acceptable in all other respects, a request for a waiver would have to be sent to the CMC. If the request were granted, then you could be reenlisted.

Your place of transfer would be determined by paragraph 6.1 of MCO 1139.4A which states the following:

"I. All other personnel enlisted or reenlisted in the Regular Marine Corps by the Marine Corps Recruiting Service will be transferred as follows:

(1) A male with an aviation MOS, OF 64 through 71 (except MOS 7141), and MOS 3071



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and 4611, to MCAS, Cherry Point, N.C. or to Air FMF, Pac, MCAS, El Toro (Santa Ana) Calif., whichever is nearer;

(2) All other male personnel to MCB, Camp Lejeune, N.C.; MCS, Quantico, Va.; MB, NS, T.I., San Francisco, Calif.; or MCB, Camp Pendleton, Calif., whichever is nearer . . ."

Therefore, if you reenlisted at a recruiting station near your present locale, you would probably be sent to Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Va.

There'd be no reason why you couldn't take your wife and children with you to your new duty station if you're accepted for reenlistment. However, all travel expenses of your dependents would have to be borne by yourself.

Should you reenlist at a post or station, you would be assigned initial duty there unless you had an aviation MOS as stated in previous paragraphs or MOS 36. (MCO 1130.4A, para 6.g)—Ed.

WEARING OF METAL CHEVRONS

Dear Sir:

While I was on active duty we had many discussions on how to wear the new metal chevrons. What is the exact word on this?

R. C. Dugan
135-11-243 FT

Rosedale 22, L.I., N.Y.

● MCM 49157.5 "Metal insignia of grade will be worn on the following clothing items, as indicated:

a. Cap, utility: On the front center of the crown directly below the stenciled Marine Corps ornament, single point of chevron up.

b. Cover, helmet, camouflage: On

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 13)



**WRIGLEY'S
SPEARMINT
CHEWING GUM**

**Tough Jobs Seem Easier when you
chew swell-tasting WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT GUM**

That good, tasty chewing helps to carry you along—makes the time pass faster. Besides, the lively flavor of Wrigley's Spearmint freshens your taste and helps keep your mouth and throat moist. Try it—see for yourself.

Get Some At Your P.X.

CAREER MARINES

If you have decided to make the United States Marine Corps your career, congratulations! You have selected a proud service and we wish you all success. The message in the two adjoining columns is directed *only* to those who have, for personal reasons, decided to return to civilian life after serving their country. And to them we suggest: "Keep Active—Serve in the Reserve!"

YOUNG CAREER MEN OPPORTUNITY FOR SERVICE MEN

Each year we select a limited number of young men for a special two-year training program pointed toward top sales positions in systems selling.

Basic training in Home Office schools: Systems Analysis, Procedure Flow Charting, Forms Design, and application of forms systems in great, new field of office automation. Field training as systems analyst assisting sales representatives. Graduation to full sales representative status serving all types of business, industry, and government.

Adequate salary while training with increase each six months. Possibilities after graduation—\$10,000 per year and up. All modern fringe benefits.

Company a leader in its industry with continued expansion assured. Security; challenging, creative work—professional in nature; close personal guidance, continued advancement possible. A planned career, not just a sales job.

Preferably college graduate, preferably single. Limited travel. Real desire to enter sales field under conditions most favorable to success. To reduce chances of failure, selection made on basis of scientific interviews and aptitude tests.

If married, with some selling experience, our regular sales representative plan might fit your needs. Short term training with opportunity to make sales at once on salary and commission with no traveling.

If you are about due for discharge, write fully giving age, educational background, experience, domestic status, etc., to:

Sales Personnel Director
P.O. Box 1016
Dayton, Ohio

RETIRE ON \$90 A MONTH

or less in a resort area. 305 days of sun a year, dry temp. 65-85°. Or maintain lux. villa, servants. All expenses \$150-200 a mo. Am. Eng. colony on lake 49 mi. long, 20 min. to city of 1/2 million, medical center, schools, arts, sports. Few hours by air. Train, bus, PAVED roads all the way. Full-time servants, maids, cooks, \$6 to \$15 a mo., filet mignon 35c lb., coffee 40c, gas 15c gal. Gin, rum, brandy 65c-85c Btl., whiskey \$1.50 qt. Houses \$10 min. up. No fog, smog, confusion, jitter. Severe living among world's most considerate people. For EXACTLY how Americans are living on \$150-\$200-\$150-\$250 a mo., Airmail \$2.00 for COMPLETE current information, photos, prices, roads, hotels, hunting, fishing, vacationing, and living conditions from Am. viewpoint (Pers. Chk. OK) to Peter Arnold, S.A., Box 29, APOF, Lake Chapala, Jal., Mexico.

Personalized MUG for every MARINE

ORDER NOW IN TIME
FOR CHRISTMAS



If you are looking for the ideal gift for a Marine, we have just the thing—a fine white china mug (14 fluid oz. capacity)—personalized with his **NAME** and **RANK** . . . All lettering, banding, and **MARINE INSIGNIA** is done in 22 Kt. Gold . . . Mail check or money order for yours today. **PRINT** name, rank and address clearly . . . All orders shipped in time for Christmas (or sooner if you wish).

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\$2.98

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MICAND ARTS

Box 135-A

Steubenville, Ohio

A MUST FOR MARINES

COLD STEEL, by John Styers, is the one volume that presents the complete photo-narration on knife throwing, the bayonet, knife fighting, unarmed combat, and the use of the stick in close combat—presented in easy-to-understand terms, that are quickly adapted for personal use.

This outstanding volume is rated as a must for every Marine's library. **Leatherneck** features **COLD STEEL** at the discount price of \$2.55.

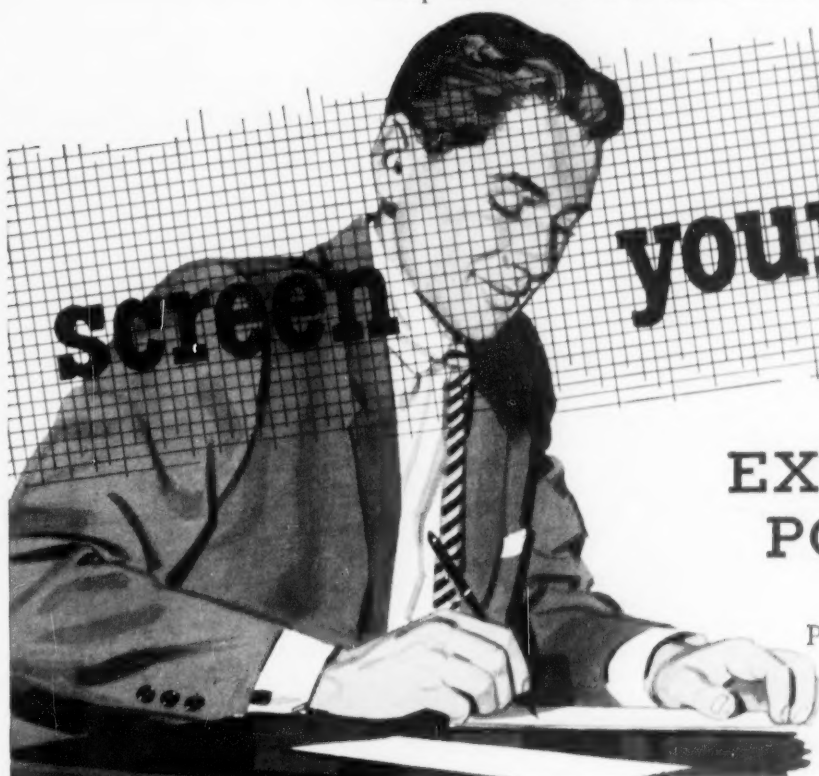
Leatherneck Bookshop
P. O. Box 1918
Washington 13, D. C.

Corps Quizz

- After six months, savings in the Marine Corps Savings Deposit Program draw interest in the amount of _____
(a) Three percent
(b) Four percent
(c) Five percent
- The number of agencies that determine guilt under the Uniform Code of Military Justice is _____
(a) Three
(b) Four
(c) Six
- During WW I, which Marine regiments were part of the Second Army Division?
(a) Seventh Marines
(b) First and Second Marines
(c) Fifth and Sixth Marines
- The American Flag was hoisted for the first time in the old world at Tripoli in _____
(a) 1790
(b) 1805
(c) 1810
- The 60mm Mortar consists of _____
(a) Bottom, Barrel, M4 Sight
(b) Baseplate, Barrel, M4 Sight
(c) Baseplate, Barrel, bipod
- Offensive combat consists of how many phases? _____
(a) Four
(b) Six
(c) Eight
- The area on the ground or target where shots form the cone of dispersion strike is called _____
(a) Danger area
(b) Beaten Zone
(c) The Strike Area
- One of the duties of the Corporal of the Guard is to _____
(a) See that guard house is clean
(b) Be responsible for guard property
(c) Post his relief
- Burning phosphorus on the skin should be extinguished by _____
(a) Water from your canteen
(b) Wrapping in cloth
(c) Scouring with sand
- All drinking water taken from ponds, etc., must be boiled _____
(a) 10 minutes
(b) 20 minutes
(c) 30 minutes

See answers on page 77. Score 10 points for each correct answer; 10 to 30 Fair; 40 to 60 Good; 70 to 80 Excellent; 90 to 100 Outstanding.

Keep active—serve in the Reserve



screen yourself

for an EXECUTIVE POSITION

with
Procter & Gamble

CHANCES are that a young man with potential executive ability will want to take advantage of the many specialized opportunities offered by a career in the Marine Corps. If you have decided to stay in, Congratulations! If, however, you plan to return to civilian life, you may be interested in a career at P & G where there is real opportunity for men who are not afraid of responsibility, hard work, and the challenge that comes with rapid advancement.

Men on the way up at Procter & Gamble rarely enjoy for long the comfortable feeling that they know their job so well they can do it with their eyes shut. Before a man knows his job that well, he gets a new job with bigger responsibilities and new things to learn.

In the last 10 years alone, Procter & Gamble sales have increased from \$352 million to over a billion dollars. This rapid expansion has created a need for personnel in every department and in every echelon. Since the Company has a firm policy of promotion from within, opportunities for advancement are frequent. Each operating group is small enough that an individual's progress can be closely observed and merit, imagination, and efficiency are rewarded!

If you are between the ages of 21 and 28, and have a good college record which demonstrates leadership qualities, here are the kinds of positions open to you.

Procter & Gamble is one of the country's largest manufacturers of soaps, synthetic detergents, health and beauty aids, and edible fats and oils for household and industrial use.

QUICK QUIZ to determine your executive ability

1. Do you want to be a part of a fast-growing, aggressive company in a highly competitive field of business?
2. Would you be interested in a career that involved real responsibilities right from the day you go to work?
3. Are you convinced that you have a high degree of imagination, aggressiveness and good judgment?
4. Can you work easily and effectively with all levels of people?
5. As an undergraduate, did you get good grades and also participate in college affairs?
6. Has past experience in college or in the service convinced you that you can motivate men by *leading* rather than *driving*?
7. Do you believe, assuming proper guidance and motivation, that success lies solely within yourself?
8. Do you believe that the selection and development of people is the single most important element in the success of a business?

If you answered "yes" to most of the above questions, you are probably the type of person who would fit in well at Procter & Gamble. It is obviously impossible to determine absolutely from this "quick quiz" whether you are qualified for the "growth" positions P & G offers young men. We hope, however, that these questions indicate the kind of person we are looking for. If you feel you are qualified, please write us for more information.

Sales—Special training program makes previous experience unnecessary; assures a man of the opportunity to progress rapidly to responsible positions in Sales Management.
Advertising—Men needed who can take on broad responsibility quickly in business administration within the framework of marketing and advertising.

Comptroller's—Opportunities for advancement into managerial positions for men with a business or liberal arts education and an interest in management accounting.

Buying and Traffic—Vital phases of our operation requiring top calibre men interested in vigorous business activity and participation in major company decisions.
Research and Development, Engineering, Manufacturing—For men with degrees in engineering, science or business who are interested in research, process development, equipment design and factory management.

Overseas—Opportunities in all the fields mentioned above are available with Procter & Gamble in major foreign cities. No contract or special language requirement.

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY!

Mr. W. L. Franz, Supervisor of Employment
PROCTER & GAMBLE
Dept. AF64U, Gwynne Building,
Cincinnati 2, Ohio

Dear Sir: I should like to hear more about the career opportunities at Procter & Gamble. Please send me an application form and appropriate literature.

I received a _____ (degree)

from _____ (school) _____ (year)

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

The Old Gunny Says...

"**M**EN, YOU KNOW an outfit in combat is a lot like a blind man feeling his way around with a cane or reaching out to touch things so's he can figure out where he's going. In combat, we're surrounded by strange terrain and we're looking for the enemy forces; trying to find out where he is, what he is doing, where he's goin' and what he's capable of doing to us. At the same time that other guy is doin' everything in his power to keep us from getting the dope we want. Now this can result in some pretty interesting and rough hassles down here at the eyeball-to-eyeball level of combat.

"Getting intelligence information about the enemy is a continuous part of infantry and ground combat but in peacetime it seems we sometimes neglect combat intelligence training or we don't use our imaginations enough to make it a regular part of our daily field training.

"Here in the ground combat units we still depend mainly on the old tried and true means of collecting intelligence. They ain't fancy, they don't involve any special new equipment and they don't require a lot o' brainy specialists, but they do call for all of us to understand the basic fundamentals and techniques of front line intelligence procedures.

"We gather our information by means of observation posts, foot or motor recon patrols; we may send a patrol by 'copter too. We get reports from combat patrols. We take prisoners, identify their units and try to get them to talk. We capture documents and equipment and we turn in shell reports.

"These are all simple every-day jobs for combat troops but they gotta be made part of their every-day habits.

"Here are some of the things we gotta be able to do: Set up small concealed OPs, dug-in and camouflaged, with observers who can watch an area for hours, men who are patient and silent.

They must note all that they see and then get the dope back to the intelligence section. We gotta be able to send small 'lay-out' patrols back of enemy areas to quietly observe for a day or two and then get back to us with the detailed information.

"Our people must know how to deal with prisoners. Most green troops handle their first prisoners as if they was men from Mars. They stand around gawkin' at them. Prisoners gotta be handled firmly and quickly. Remember we *always* wanta take prisoners. They often give us valuable dope. They're usually worth the trouble.



However, the combat units have gotta keep them outta their way, so we move them to the rear fast. The troops gotta learn to collect them up quickly, disarm them and search them for documents immediately while they're still shook. Give them no smokes, pogeys, bait or rations. Send them right back to the CP under a minimum guard. We can't reduce the fightin' troops to chase prisoners. Keep their weapons. Use them against the enemy if you can, or turn them into salvage—or destroy them. Never leave them lying around. Some straggler may pick them

up and use them against you.

"Learn some words in the enemy language so's you can handle prisoners better: 'Halt;' 'sit down;' 'forward, march;' 'shut up;' 'right' and 'left' are the kind of words that could be useful. What we wanta do is process the POWs back to the CPs where they can be questioned by qualified interrogators who then can give us information which will make our combat task easier.

"Another thing we should work on is shell reports. Of course, this is hard to do when we ain't being shot at—but just the same all hands should know how to examine holes from enemy 'incoming' and how to determine the azimuth of the shell, its caliber, and then report it to the CP as fast as possible. These shell reports are a very important part of our counterfire intelligence. It enables us to quickly place fires on possible enemy mortar or artillery positions.

"Some inexperienced troops are more interested in collecting souvenirs than intelligence information. I remember one day during the Tinian campaign I saw a Marine going through the packs a Japanese platoon had abandoned alongside a road. This lad had just pulled a paper that seemed to be a blueprint outta one pack. He glanced at it, then threw it on the deck. I told him to bring it over to me. He did, and I saw it was a map of Tinian with lots of Japanese symbols on it. I took it right back to the battalion CP. It was rushed on back to division. We learned a few days later that it showed the complete defensive layout of Tinian. That document probably saved us a lotta blood and trouble. I like to think so. But that souvenir huntin' eight-ball who threw it down didn't think it was worth keeping.

"The point is, men, combat intelligence is an all hands evolution. We all gotta get in the act, know what we are lookin' for, observe the details and be able to recognize their value." **END**

SOUND OFF

[continued from page 9]

the front center directly below the stenciled Marine Corps ornament, single point of the chevron up.

c. Shirt: olive green (utility) or Coat: (utility), Coat: (field), and overcoat, man's: nylon-rayon, green (worn as organizational clothing): On each side of the collar placed vertically with the single point up and the center of the insignia on a line bisecting the angle of the peak of the collar, the lower outside edge of the insignia being equally spaced $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from either side of the collar.—Ed.

INFANTRYMAN COMBAT BADGE

Dear Sir:

Before joining the Marines I was with an Army combat team. While so serving during World War II, I earned the Army Infantry Combat Badge.

I would like to know if this award may be worn with the Marine uniform?

SSgt. Joseph H. Silva, Jr.,
MASS-2, HqGroup,

First Marine Air Wing, FMF
c/o FPO, San Francisco, Calif.

● Decorations and Medals Branch, HQMC, states that "The Marine Corps does not issue a Combat Infantryman Badge or any award comparable to it; therefore, Marine Corps personnel are not entitled to wear this badge on the Marine uniform.

"Former Army men, now members of the Corps, who hold this Badge should write to the Adjutant General, Department of the Army, Washington 25, D.C., via official channels regarding the award inasmuch as in some instances they are entitled to a Bronze Star Medal in lieu of the Badge."—Ed.

WWII ENLISTMENT POLICIES

Dear Sir:

I say that all men who enlisted in the Marine Corps after the beginning of World War II and until the conclusion were classified Reserves. The rest of the people in this office say I'm wrong. Am I?

SSgt. James C. Hensley
Officer Procurement Office
Post Office Building
Eric Blvd.,
Syracuse, N.Y.

● Looks as though you have to bow to the weight of evidence on Marine Corps Recruiting policies during World War II as furnished us by the Recruiting Branch, HQMC.

"January 20, 1942: Act of Congress created the Limited Service, Marine Corps Reserve, Class IV, for limited duty as guards within the continental limits of the United States. This class of Reserve to reach a strength of 6,000 men between the ages of 38 and 51, to relieve Marines qualified for combat duty.

"December 6, 1942: Executive Order stopped all voluntary enlistments of men between the ages of 18 and 37 inclusive. Enlistment of 17-year-olds was also stopped until December 11, 1942, when enlistment of 17-year-olds was authorized for the Reserve only.

"December 16, 1942: Started to enlist men processed through Selective Service on a voluntary basis. This was discontinued February 28, 1943, in favor of procuring men strictly through Selective Service.

"January 1, 1943: Voluntary inductions for the Regular Marine Corps were authorized.

"February 25, 1943: Authorized recruiting service to discharge men drafted through Selective Service from inductee status for the purpose of volunteering for enlistment in the Marine Corps. Men inducted had a choice of three classifications of service within the Marine Corps: (1) Remain as Marine Corps inductee; (2) Volunteer for and enlist in Regular Marine Corps;

TURN PAGE

PEE WEE REESE shows you how to push bunt

● "If I see the second baseman playing deep I try to surprise him with a push bunt," says Brooklyn Dodger, Pee Wee Reese. "In one

motion, I slide my right hand up the bat, break into stride, and push the ball toward second. The ball should go between the mound and first so that the second baseman must come in and field it."

"Pee Wee" Reese

...and how to get slick long-lasting shaves with supreme comfort!



THE ONLY WAY I CAN GET A DECENT SHAVE IS WITH A GILLETTE BLADE IN A GILLETTE RAZOR

Wash your face (who doesn't?) Soap, removes oil, softens the beard. Apply a good cream and shave with diagonal strokes, using the Gillette Razor that matches your face.

Choose 1 of the 3 SUPER-SPEED Gillette Razors

that matches your face for all-out shaving speed and ease!

LIGHT

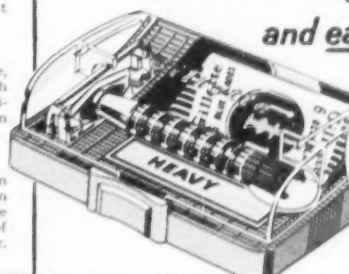
... in blue case, for men with sensitive skin and most younger men.

REGULAR

... in buff case, for men with average combination of skin and beard.

HEAVY

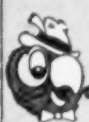
... in maroon case, for men who like the heft and feel of a heavier razor.



ZIP!

TWIST! RAZOR OPENS, BLADE EXPOSES! ON! SHAVE! IN BLACK! TWIST! RAZOR CLOSSES!

BRAND NEW WAY TO GET SHAVES THAT LOOK AND FEEL LIKE A MILLION! CHOOSE THE GILLETTE SUPER-SPEED RAZOR WITH THE RIGHT EDGE EXPOSURE, EDGE ANGLE AND WEIGHT FOR YOU



LEATHERNECK SALUTES . . .



... the United States Marines and Marine Corps Reservists who are associated with the 1956 United States Olympic Team, either as participants, alternates or coaches.

Qualification for the trip to Melbourne, Australia was established through "survival of the fittest" elimination contests, among the best athletes of this country, in each Olympic sport.

Win or lose in Australia, we doff our hats to the following:

WRESTLING

Coporal Dale F. Lewis, USMC
Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton,
California

BOXING

Private Luis Molina, USMC
Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San
Diego, California

ROWING

Second Lieutenant Ronald E. Cardwell,
USMCR
Marine Aviation Detachment
U. S. Naval Air Basic Training Com-
mand
U. S. Naval Air Station
Pensacola, Florida

Private First Class Arthur F. McKin-
lay, USMCR
Marine Air Reserve Training Detach-
ment

Marine Air Reserve Training Command
U. S. Naval Air Station
Grosse Ile, Michigan

Sergeant John D. McKinlay, USMCR
Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune,
North Carolina

First Lieutenant Duvall Y. Hecht,
USMCR

Marine Barracks, U. S. Naval Base,
Bremerton, Washington

Second Lieutenant Thomas J. Charlton,
USMCR

Yale University
New Haven, Connecticut

TRACK and FIELD

Private Joshua Culbreath, USMC
Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Vir-
ginia

SHOOTING

Colonel Emmet O. Swanson, USMCR
Headquarters Battalion
Headquarters, U. S. Marine Corps
Washington, D. C.
(Captain of U. S. Olympic Rifle and
Pistol Team)

First Lieutenant James M. Smith, US-
MCR

Headquarters Battalion
Headquarters, U. S. Marine Corps
Washington, D. C.

Master Sergeant Robert O. Jones, US-
MC

First Marine Division, Camp Pendle-
ton, California
(Alternate)

END

SOUND OFF (Cont.)

(3) Volunteer for and enlist in Marine Corps Reserve.

"May 31, 1943: Qualified aliens, except aliens of countries at war against the U.S. and all persons of Japanese ex-
traction, were accepted for the Regular Marine Corps, but not for the Reserve.

"April 20, 1944: Instructions issued that a naturalized citizen without naturalization papers must remain an inductee and could not change to the Regulars (USMC-SS-V) or Reserve (USMCR-SS-Class IIIb).

"July 1, 1944: Discontinued discharging inductees for purpose of enlisting in Reserve. All men received through Selective Service either remained as inductees or could be discharged as inductees and voluntarily enlist in the Regulars (USMC-SS-V).

"October 20 # 28, 1944: Authorized enlistment of 17-year-olds in the Regular Marine Corps directly from civil life (not through Selective Service). Also to discharge 17-year-olds in the Inactive Reserve pools for the purpose of enlisting in the Regular Marine Corps.

"December 1, 1945: Suspended procurement of men through Selective Service. All enlistments on a voluntary basis."—Ed.

RETIREMENT IN FOREIGN LANDS

Dear Sir:

May a retired Marine reside in a foreign country and still get his pension?

How often does he have to return to the U.S. to retain his American citizenship?

TSgt. H. James
First Marine Air Wing, FMF,
c/o FPO, San Francisco, Calif.

● Separation and Retirement Branch, HQMC, states that you may reside in a foreign country and still draw your pension.

The Passport Division of the State Department told us that if you are a native born American, you do not have to return to the U.S. to retain your American citizenship if you reside in a foreign country. However, you should register with the American consul in that country and re-register every two years.

If you're a naturalized American citizen, you cannot reside in the country of your birth longer than three years nor in any country longer than five years without losing your American citizenship. And your return to the U.S. must be longer than a mere visit. The rule of thumb is that you must spend as much time in the States as you do

in a foreign country. Naturalized citizens residing in a foreign country should also register with the American consul as aforementioned.—Ed.

TESTING FOR PROMOTION

Dear Sir:

The Marine Corps has always been known for letting a man know how he stands on promotion. Why is it they never publish a definite score instead of merely passing or failing?

I understand the tests are graded on a curve according to the number of people they want to promote. But, if a Marine fails his TT, how is he supposed to know what questions he missed so as to be able to study for the next test?

Couldn't present policies be altered so that a Marine would know how he stands on his tests?

TSgt. B. F. Schultz
G-3-11,

First Marine Division, FMF
Camp Pendleton, Calif.

● Enlisted Section, Promotion Branch, HQMC, answered your questions as follows:

"The passing score on a promotion test is determined at HQMC. It is based on the score recommended by the

Testing and Educational Unit, Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Virginia, who prepared and analyzed the test, experience factors which relate it to prior tests of equal difficulty, and the overall promotional requirements of the Marine Corps. It should be remembered that the test scores are not involved in any sort of mathematical computation for selection for promotion; passing scores are only a factor in establishing eligibility.

"Informing all Marines of the results of their tests, even if it were only the questions missed by those who failed, would be prohibitive in cost and manpower. It would also be necessary to furnish a copy of the test given with the corrected answer sheet. Under the centralized testing system, this procedure would destroy the effectiveness of the system itself.

"The ideal way for a Marine to prepare for a promotion test is by review of the requirements for his MOS at the next higher level as stated in the MOS Manual, and then study in those areas in which he is weakest. After the test is completed and all materials collected, unit commanders can hold a critique, an important step in effective teaching. It will not be as effective as one held making use of the test materials, which is prohibited, but it will enable Marines to ask questions from memory on parts they missed. The cumulative effect will be a good coverage of the material in the test."—Ed.



RETIREMENT BUTTON

Dear Sir:

Could you give me some information about a lapel button supposed to be issued to retired Marines? I was retired on November 30, 1952.

Thomas C. Taliaferro, Jr.,
223 Danube Ave.,

Tampa 6, Fla.

● Decorations and Medals Branch, HQMC, stated the following:

"The Retirement Lapel Button is issued gratuitously by this Headquarters only to those Marine Corps personnel who retired on or after July 1, 1955. Buttons may be purchased by those who became eligible prior to that date at either of the following firms or at any Marine Corps Exchange or military

shop upon presentation of evidence of retirement.

"Buttons are sold by the following firms: V. H. Blackinton Co., Attleboro 4, Massachusetts, 10 Carat Gold Button, \$4.95 each; N. S. Meyer, 419 Fourth Ave., New York, New York, 20 Carat Gold Button, \$2.00 each."—Ed.

MOBILE HOME MILEAGE

Dear Sir:

When it comes time for me to get transferred from my present duty station, can I collect travel for myself and my house trailer and have the government transport my family on Transportation Requests?

SSgt. Stewart M. Temelcoff
Marine Corps Recruiting Office
City Hall

Kennett, Mo.

● Regulations and Directives Section, Supply Department, HQMC, gave us this answer.

"Provided Staff Sergeant Temelcoff transports his house for use as a residence at destination and also meets the other requirements of Chapter 10, Joint Travel Regulations, he may elect to receive the trailer allowance in lieu of the dislocation allowance and shipment of baggage and household goods.

"He would also be entitled to transportation of dependents at government expense either by transportation in kind or reimbursement therefor and to a mileage allowance for his own travel."—Ed.

CAREER COMMENT

Dear Sir:

After reading the letter entitled "Career Incentive" in the Sound Off column of the September issue, I felt that, as a wife of a master sergeant, I would like to write a few words on the subject.

My husband has been a master sergeant for five years and I wonder what there is to look forward to. Have we reached the top? It really looks that way today.

My husband has a GCT of 136. He also made a 93 on a four-year college level test when 50 was all that was required to pass the test. We would both like to stay for 30 years but the world outside looks a shade brighter as far as advancement goes.

However, like so many other master sergeants today, we have too much time in and too great a love for the Corps to get out—so we shall do our 20 and bid farewell.

We hope that those behind us will have something more to work for. Maybe then again we shall see the wonderful, professional 30-year Marine.

Name withheld by request
(CONTINUED ON PAGE 77)

BRIGHTER SHINES
in 1/2
the Time!

SURVEYS PROVE
MARINES PREFER
KIWI 38 to 1
(KEE-WEE)

- Gives a brighter "parade" shine! Comes back again and again with just a quick brush-up!
- Covers scuff marks . . . Keeps leather "alive", soft and new-looking longer!
- Ten popular colors
Plus neutral and liquid white!

Dark Brown • Cordovan • Tan
Ox Blood • Dark Tan • Red
Mahogany • Mid Tan
Black • Brown
Neutral • Blue
Liquid White



KIWI Shoe Polish

MARINES



Here's YOUR
SUDS MUG!

Order your own personal mug—for beer, java, Tom & Jerry, etc.—treasure it for life—Guaranteed one year against chipping. Gold embossed Marine Corp insignia baked on world's finest ivory china. Only \$2.25 delivered to your door. Set of 6—\$12.00. We pay postage. Send M.O., cash or check. No C.O.D. P. O. Box 4-278, Panorama City, Calif.

Ken-Fee Mds. Co.
Box 4-278, Panorama City, Calif.

Send me ☐ Marine Suds-Mugs. Enclosed find ☐ to cover all costs.

Name
Street
City State

E *quipment* P *review*



New equipment must be versatile. This front loader can also be changed into a fork lift, a bulldozer or

a small crane in about seven minutes. The machine must pass a series of rigid tests before acceptance



The T-44 and FN rifles, both designed to take the NATO cartridge, have received exhaustive tests. Both weapons are lighter than the M-1

New concepts mean new equipment and weapons. The Corps' search never ends

TRYING TO KEEP the infantryman's load light is a major problem. The average fighting load carried by the Marine rifleman is 65 pounds and much more than that in the mortar, rocket and machine gun sections. The aim of the Marine Corps is to send its riflemen into combat carrying a maximum of 25 pounds.

The job of reducing the Marine's load is only one of the many projects underway at the Marine Corps Equipment Board at Quantico. Originally formed in 1933, the Equipment Board is the only organization in any service primarily set up to test equipment for amphibious warfare. In 1951, the Board became part of the Marine Corps Development Center, now under the command of Brigadier General Ronald D. Salmon, a veteran Marine aviator. The other half of the team is the Tactics and Techniques Board. The basic objectives of the Development Center are the stimulation and promotion of the growth of ideas within the Corps for the development of tactics, techniques and equipment for Landing Forces in amphibious operations and defense of advanced naval bases.

Equipment and ideas come from

many sources. Many items being tested develop from ideas within the Marine Corps but the bulk of the projects are concerned with testing and evaluating equipment procured from the other services and civilian sources. Regardless of the original source, the final aim of all tests and evaluation is to determine the suitability of the equipment for use by landing forces or by air transported troops employed in amphibious operations.

There are three types of projects at the Equipment Board. The Test Project is established only on orders from the Commandant. It normally requires extensive or exhaustive tests. The Study Projects are also established by the Commandant's orders. These projects also require extensive study, such as determination of military characteristics or a survey of existing or developmental equipment to determine whether or not it can be used by the Marine Corps. Evaluation projects are established by the Commandant's order or by the Director of the Development

Army pack (R) and our pack and armor are being tested

by TSgt. Allen G. Mainard

Leatherneck Staff Writer

Photos by

SSgt. Woodrow W. Neel

Leatherneck Staff Photographer

Center. They normally require a fast, limited or preliminary test or study. The recommendations on an evaluation project may result in establishing an MCEB test or study project.

The Board is composed of six sections, Air, Electronics, Engineer-Shore Party, General Equipment, Ordnance and Missile and Transport.

The General Equipment Section has been conducting tests aimed at making life in the field less strenuous. Several of their projects dovetail. The manload carrying equipment study ties in with an evaluation project on a recommended new design pack.

Overloading the infantryman has always been prevalent. When an Operation Order calls for one day's ration, the CO—usually fearing that resupply won't take place on schedule—orders an additional two days ration per man. On paper this looks easy, but the Marine with 18 pounds of "C" rations on his back views the problem differently. There is a tendency to overload mainly because the unit commanders attempt to cope with every problem which might occur.

While the experts have laid down maximum carrying loads for the individual under different conditions, several factors have kept the services from reaching the 25-pound per man ultimate. The three heaviest items, weapon, ammo and armor, cannot be reduced until lighter, stronger metals are developed. As a result, the effort to lighten the load has gone in the other

TURN PAGE





Trucks bogging down in wet or Winter weather can cause casualties if their cargoes are urgently needed. This device may be the answer



Sgt. T. J. Dickson, Sgt. T. H. Webb and Pfc Henry A. West helped test a new mount for the 106-mm. recoilless in the "Mighty Mite"

EQUIPMENT (cont.)

direction. The present study recommends doing away with all unnecessary gear, including the can of "Chewys" in the pack. On the march, when combat is imminent, the experts say the individual should carry no more than 45 pounds. On any march, however,

the maximum load should not exceed 55 pounds. These loads are not composed of just what is in the pack or hung on the belt. They include shoes, socks, skivvies and that extra joker in your deck of cards. For any load over 45 pounds, packboards are recommended. During the study it was found that Marines preferred the pack over the packboard for light loads. While the study is not complete as yet,

several things have become apparent to the researchers. To keep a man in the best physical condition under combat conditions, he should never have to carry more than the clothes he is actually wearing, no more food than is required by the situation and only the weapons and ammo necessary for the accomplishment of his mission.

The study has turned up some facts that may snow even the veteran infantrymen. For one thing, position of the pack has no effect on the man carrying it. It requires no more energy to carry a 45-pound pack low on the back than it does when it rides high on the shoulders. The old dungaree trousers were discarded because it was found that the troops were cramming so much into the thigh pockets that they were holding themselves back. *Carrying seven and a half pounds in each thigh pocket is the equivalent of 45 pounds on the back.* Average loads carried by the various combat elements are surprising. The average rifleman—not the BAR man—carries 65 pounds; 60-mm mortar man, 82 pounds; 3.5" rocket man—96 pounds. These are the average *combat existence loads*. In cold weather an additional twenty-one and a half pounds of clothing is needed. In extreme cold, such as the Marines experienced in the Chosin Reservoir, 32 pounds of clothing are required. So far, the lightest the Marine Corps has been able to get a Marine rifleman into combat is thirty-seven and a half pounds, which does not include an entrenching tool.

Many ideas for new packs and carrying equipment are being tested and evaluated. Even the A-frame of rice-paddy fame was evaluated. The A-frame, however, is designed to see how much, not how little, a man can carry. One pack design under consideration is the haversack and sleeping bag, similar to the old light marching order, except that the shelter half and blanket have been omitted. The pack is attached by means of quick-release snaps. The pack can be dropped in a split second. Another method under consideration is to have the pack and sleeping bag attached to the body armor in the same manner. Ammo secured in pouches sewn to the front of the armor would counter-balance the weight of the pack and give the wearer more freedom of movement. By doing away with the cartridge belt, it would also cut down on chafing. All the new pack ideas have quick-release fittings. The new Army pack is also being evaluated. The Army pack is basically a reverse of its Marine Corps equivalent. Everything is carried on the belt and the release just drops the sleeping bag.

Another carrying device, developed by the Army, is being studied. It is just a long length of webbing with a series of "D" rings and buckles but it will do many jobs. It is designed to be used with loads up to 45 pounds. Mortar ammo can be carried much easier with the "Universal Carrying Strap" and could do away with the old "poncho-pouches" now in use. The packboard is still considered indispensable for heavy loads and cold-weather operations.

Another weight beater is the new field messing concept under study. Members of the 3rd Battalion, Eighth Marines at Camp Lejeune helped in part of the tests. It is a very simple idea—feed the troops from paper plates. This takes a little weight from the individual since it calls for doing away with the meat can and cover. At first thought it may sound a bit amusing to think of Marines in the field eating from paper plates, but after a bit of thought, it sounds mighty good. Especially if you have suffered from dysentery caused by dirty mess gear. The new method cuts down on feeding time, which makes it a hit with unit commanders and the

troops, and the medical department likes the sanitary angle. The paper, or plastic disposable plates can be buried or burned on the spot or taken back by food handling personnel for disposal in the rear. Aside from cutting down on the time required to feed, it also means that less mess equipment and vehicles are required in feeding the forward combat units. No time is lost setting up G.I. cans for cleaning mess gear, and no long waits in line, either. It means more hot food in the front lines, rather than having to wait until the troops can come down to be fed. It cuts down on the amount of water needed—an extremely important factor in water-scarce areas—and involves less work for mess personnel. The plates require much less space to store or carry and of course weigh a great deal less. To go along with it, a combination knife-fork-spoon tool has been approved.

In order to improve individual protection for the individual Marine, tests are continuing on body armor. In addition to the armored vest, a set of protective diapers is being considered. Aviation flight personnel haven't been

neglected. New armor for flight crewmen is being tested.

They are even testing a mechanical shaving device which winds up like a clock.

The Ordnance-Missile Section has completed tests on the Fabrique Nationale and T-44 rifle which were designed to take the 7.62-mm. NATO cartridge. Another weapon designed around the cartridge is the general purpose T161E3 light machine gun developed at the Springfield Arsenal. The new gun is air-cooled with a gas operated cut-off and expansion system. Gun weight is a third less than the present model and it has a cyclic rate of fire of 550-600 rounds per minute. While the weapon looks a bit like a Buck Rogers disintegrator ray, it has a barrel that can be changed in five seconds and it can be fired off-hand and from

TURN PAGE



The International Harvester Company is helping the Marine Corps develop this 30-ton tractor. The trailer wheels fold under for loading

**No equipment is accepted until it has been
thoroughly tested by Corps experts**



This wheel-puller was designed by Cpl. Maynard R. Gardiner



Twenty-five combat-loaded Marines can be transported at one time in this twin-engine 'copter. It can also be used to carry heavy cargo



Sgt. C. O. Stiving's load of plastic pipe weighed 60 pounds



Cpl. Billy Duvall fired the new light machine gun from his shoulder with no difficulty. The gun was designed to use the NATO cartridge

EQUIPMENT (cont.)

the hip as well as from a bipod and regular mount. The gun is one of the newest items to be received as a Testing Project.

Other armament additions are a new offensive, wire-wrapped hand grenade which is five ounces lighter than the Mark II frag grenade now in use. The wire wrapping is serrated and is supposed to give more even fragmentation. Two 9-mm. automatic pistols, a Smith & Wesson and Colt, are also being tested.

Some of the troops in the field are looking very far ahead. A lieutenant submitted a cleaning rod that would break down to fit into the stock of a lightweight rifle, even though none has yet been adopted.

The principal reason the weight factor is so important is that the Marine Corps' vertical envelopment concept calls for equipment that can be air transported. Even so, the Transport Section has another weight problem, and a double aim. One is to lower the payload to vehicle weight ratio and cut down on the number of support troops needed. One device under test is a self-loading device for trucks. A van and plain truck bed are being used. The self-loading idea is an improvement on present palletizing methods. The truck simply backs up to a load,

hooks on a cable and skids the load onto the truck bed where it is clamped down. At supply dumps and beachheads this can save many man hours, plus cutting down on the number of trucks and men needed to keep the combat units supplied. The vans or beds can be combat loaded which is also a time saver. When the load is delivered, a piston, actuated by compressed air, gently pushes the load off the rear of the truck. The quick unloading could also ease a driver's mind, especially if the area is getting a little incoming mail.

The "Mechanical Mule," which has received a great deal of publicity recently, is also being evaluated. The 750-pound, low silhouette vehicle can carry more than its own dead weight. It typifies the long range goal of military transport experts, a vehicle that can haul its own weight. The "Mule" can serve the double purpose of bringing in supplies and bringing out wounded, which again means that fewer support troops would be needed.

Weight even plays another part in preventive maintenance and repair of motor transport equipment. The removal of the heavy dual wheels on the big trucks often results in damaged grease seals and stripped threads as well as sore backs for the mechanics. One Marine mechanic in the field has developed a rig that may be the solution. Corporal Maynard R. Gardiner developed a wheel-puller which allows one man to do a job that required several before. With his device, a single man can do the job in practically half

the time. The wheel-puller has two arms which clamp to the bed and frame of the truck. A movable dolly holding a length of steel wire is connected to an "X" shaped metal plate on the horizontal arm. The "X" is placed between the duals when the lug bolts have been removed and a few turns with a wrench lifts the duals enough so where they can be rolled out on the little dolly. Seals and bearings can be replaced without removing the wheels from the puller. The device is being tested on two and a half and five-ton M-series vehicles equipped with duals. The testing crew said it is ideally suited for operation in the field and cuts man hours in half. The wheels can be removed easier with Gardiner's gadget than any other device in use.

Another weight-beating bit of equipment under test is a rough terrain fork-lift which can raise 6000 pounds.

A major motor transport problem is poor road conditions due to rain or Winter weather. Trucks bogging down in mud or snow can cause costly delays if the vehicles contain critical supplies. The Transportation Section is testing a traction device called "Jungletrac." The "Trac" looks like a section of tank tread and is put on the rear duals of two and a half and five ton vehicles the same way the motorist puts on chains.

The Engineer and Transport Sections both use the Buffalo Test area to work out vehicles and equipment. The testing NCOs are all expert mechanics and drivers and the equipment receives the best possible preventive maintenance.

Once the Marines know the equipment is in top shape, they take it out and do their best to break it down. Road tests are held on a "Belgian Block" road which would kill an ordinary vehicle in less than a mile. Every conceivable type of equipment and rolling stock is tested for roadability and endurance on the course. It is not unusual to see trucks equipped with the "Jungletrac" and loaded with scrap metal to simulate full loads, roaring through the chuck holes and water at the highest speed the drivers can safely maintain. Behind them might be a tractor with a new hitch towing a 155-mm. howitzer with the driver doing everything he can to cause the hitch to break.

Engineer and Shore Party Section has a number of tractors under test. One is a 30-ton prototype tractor the Marine Corps is helping develop. Another is a front-loading tractor that can be converted to a fork lift in seven minutes. New water purification units are also being tested. One produces 1500 gallons of water an hour, the other 600 gallons. The larger unit can be carried on a two and a half ton truck in its own van. Plastic pipe, one-sixth the weight of present pipe, plus plastic valves and couplings are also under test.

The Electronics Section's work is mostly classified—and one of the busiest.

The Air Section, in addition to working on armor for flight crews, has a number of other projects. Working in conjunction with the Army, the ONTOS has been air-dropped twice at Fort Bragg from a C-130. A one man, Ground Controlled Approach system, easily transported by helicopter, is being evaluated. While it does not come under the Air Section, the tests on the HR2S-1 twin-engined helicopter which can transport 25 combat-loaded Marines, are receiving their closest attention.

Two miniature recorders, one wire and one tape, are being tested by the Air Section. Primarily designed for visual reconnaissance for aviation, the little recorders can do many other jobs. Both machines are smaller than a small portable radio and have collar and throat mikes which keep the user's hands free.

Testing and evaluating new equipment is only half the job of the Development Center. Each piece of equipment must fit the Corps' tactical picture. This is one reason why weight is such an important problem. A Marine Corps general officer stated recently that the old-style beachhead, as we once knew it, is dead. Vertical envelopment is the theme for today, and lighter equipment (continued on page 82)



TSgt. Ray A. Davis of the Air Section painted camouflage schemes on helicopter models. The designs follow the four seasonal changes

POST OF THE CORPS

RODMAN, CANAL ZONE

by MSgt. Paul Sarokin
Leatherneck Staff Writer

Photos by
TSgt. Charles B. Tyler
Leatherneck Staff Photographer



The Panama Canal, built by the U.S. between 1904 and 1914, cost \$380 million. Forty thousand workers

helped construct it. From their Rodman barracks, Marines can watch ships passing through the canal

PRIVATE FIRST CLASS Phil Reynolds sank wearily into his chair and relaxed. "Well," he sighed, "this still beats hell out of Stateside duty." To emphasize his conviction, he added, "I've just stood a week of twelve-to-fours—and I'm not tee-oh'd at this place yet."

Reynolds was talking about the extra-curricular day-on-and-stay-on routine he and 50 other sun-bronzed Rodman, Canal Zone, Marines had just wrapped up. The occasion: helping to provide security protection during the historic meeting of 19 American Presidents at Panama.

"Why do I like the duty here?" Phil asked. "Well, the climate and liberty are good. We've got a sharp outfit, and plenty of elbow room."

Marines accustomed to cramped living quarters will be surprised to find ample room at the Canal Zone. The frenetic World War II build-up mushroomed the Marine garrison to accommodate 1000 Marines. Now, Rodman's Marine Barracks is down to a peacetime figure around one-fifth that peak strength. With living facilities and housing which can handle, if necessary, five times the present number, no one complains of being squeezed.

At Coco Solo, ironically, Marines find this abundance of quarters somewhat of a disadvantage. They have more extra decks and areas for house-keeping chores than they need—and being Marines, they must keep them ready for inspection.

Far and away, the finest living con-

ditions which Marines enjoy in Panama are those at the U. S. Naval Station, Summit. Lowest pay grades have a spacious mess, green tiled showers, and are billeted three to a room. Each room has a desk, steel, double-locker, radio and hot box. These swanky Marine quarters were once a BOQ. "We about knocked the Inspector General's eyes out last time his party was through here," boasted one Summit Pfc.

Home and heart of the Marines' activity in the Canal Zone is the Marine Barracks, 15th Naval District at Rodman. From this headquarters, the team of Colonel George N. Carroll and his Exec., Lieutenant Colonel Wilbur F. Meyerhoff, control subordinate units at the Summit, Naval Radio Station;

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Rodman Marines in formation in front of barracks. The 1st Guard Detachment is commanded by Capt. D. Hayes



Sgt. Maj. W. Holt confers with the CO, Col. G. N. Carroll, and Lieut. Col. W. Meyerhoff, Exec.



Rodman Marines are billeted in neat, uncrowded barracks



Cpl. John G. Demint picked up his shoes from Fernando Espinosa, a full-time shoe shine boy

RODMAN (cont.)

Fort Amador; and at the Naval Station and airfield at Coco Solo on the opposite coast, 30 miles away. Their main purpose: internal security for Uncle Sam's gear in the Canal Zone.

The Rodman base—on 25-cycle current, plans to convert soon to State-side circuits. Meanwhile, if your radio

is AC-DC it will still play. And any universal motor on your electrical appliance will work on base outlets.

The unification of the Rodman mess would make the Joint Chiefs proud. Marines here eat at a fully unified mess, with Army and Navy enlisted men. Natives help wallop pots—which seems to suit Pfc's from all branches of the service.

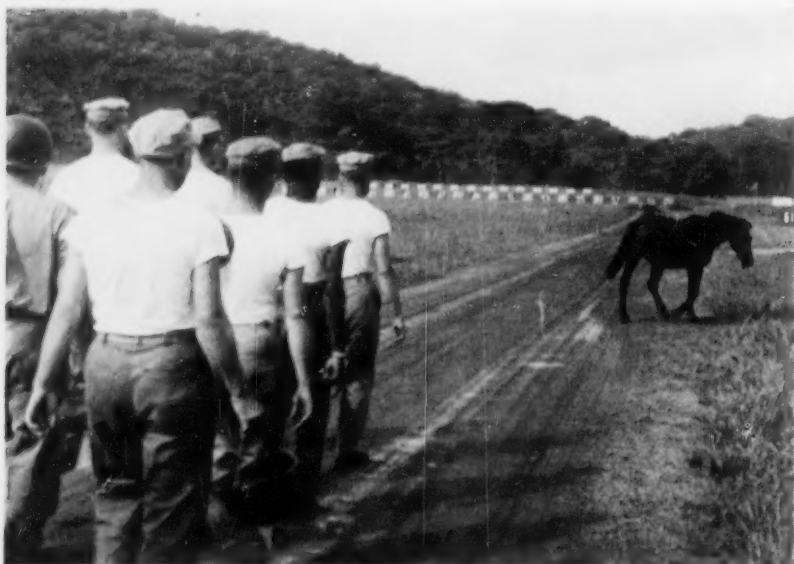
Like Marines everywhere, Rodman's

troops enjoy excellent civic relations with their nearest communities. Any time, for example, that St. Thomas hospital's doctors need blood in a hurry, they know where to turn. "We've sent as many as 11 men over there at one time," said Captain David B. Hayes, commander of the First Guard Detachment, "and the blood was mainly given to poor Panamanians." Col. Carroll himself recently led a blood donor drive. Together with a busload of 31 Rodman Marines, he showed up at San Fernando Clinic in Panama City, and rolled up his sleeves in answer to an urgent call for blood.

The experienced Marines who now run Rodman's Marine Barracks, named in honor of Admiral Hugh Rodman, first director of operations for the Canal, have brought with them almost a century of service.

Col. Carroll, Naval Academy graduate, who came from Norfolk, Va., has a quarter of a century of service. His Executive Officer, Lt. Col. Meyerhoff, a Silver Star veteran of the Korean fighting, has more than 20 years in the Corps. CWO Paul H. Price, Adjutant, has been a Marine for 26 years. Sergeant Major William H. Holt, who reported recently from Quantico, Va., has a background of 26 years' Marine Corps experience.

These seasoned veterans are in direct contrast to the troops they control. Most Rodman youngsters are fresh out of the States—and mainly from Camp Lejeune, N. C. Only 10 to 15 (text continued on page 26)



Marines use the Army's Empire Rifle Range for qualification firing. The horse is unconcerned; he roams the range throughout the noise



The Church of the Golden Altar is a Panamanian landmark. Altar was painted to foil pirate Morgan



Central Avenue, Panama's Broadway, is ten miles from Rodman. A visit here is a "must" for tourists



The modern, air-conditioned El Panama Hotel is one of Panama's newest and swankiest buildings.

The historic reception for the presidents of nineteen American states was held here in the ballroom

TURN PAGE



The Marines cool off with ice cream. Note Balboa's statue

In Spanish, "bueno" means good. It's the word Marines use to describe Panama liberty



Panama's Central Avenue is a Mecca for shoppers. Most items stocked by the merchants are tax free



Rodman Marines try their luck in Panama's national lottery. The winners are announced every Sunday

RODMAN (cont.)

percent were in on the Korean fighting.

CWO Price, who came to Rodman from HQMC, is on his first tour of Panama duty. Summing up the local conditions, the Gunner said: "Morale seems to me to be higher here than most places I've been. We've only had two or three request masts since I've been aboard and each of them was rather minor. But what we're proud of here is our high shippin' over rate, and our big percentage of MCI and Basic Extension Course students."

The high shipping over rate indicates that Rodman Marines know when they have a good thing going. The high MCI enrollment (75 percent of the command) evidences that they are using off-duty hours profitably. This energetic study program works out especially smooth since, normally, alternate afternoons are watch-free, and the Marines have the study time.

A few studious Marines like Sergeant James E. Moore, clerk, go even further. They are enrolled at the Canal Zone Junior College under a program which permits Uncle Sam to pick up part of the tuition tab. Others like Technical Sergeant Don Kelly, First Sergeant of Capt. Hayes' First Guard Detachment, have enrolled at the University of Panama. The studious do not miss out on a rare opportunity to pick up valuable college credits during their overseas tour.

Although Rodman Marines are probably doing as well or better than any other unit, scholastically they are still unsatisfied. Captain James R. McEnaney, commander of the Second Guard Detachment at Coco Solo, who recently arrived from Camp Lejeune, N. C., has set 100 per cent high school graduates as his goal among the 58 men in his outfit. Marines who did not graduate have been encouraged by the captain to take the USAFI high school equivalency exam. He is clos-

ing in on the few remaining non-high school graduates, and says that victory is in sight. Out of 18 Marines who recently took the test, 14 passed the high school level exam. Capt. McEnaney, whose men, under First Sergeant William T. West, handle base security for an aviation patrol squadron, is now pressing for 100 percent enrollment in Basic Extension Courses.

Marines are in the Canal Zone because the Panama Canal, and its defense, is of vital importance to Uncle Sam. Some five billion dollars worth of cargo (35 to 40 million tons) are funneled through its locks annually. Being able to use the canal is a privilege for which ship owners, flying flags from all parts of the globe, are eager to pay tolls averaging between \$4000 to \$5000. This short cut lops off 20 days and some 7000 miles from the lengthy trip below South America which would be necessary if there were no canal.

The Canal Zone, ceded to the U. S.

in 1903, is a strip of land five miles wide on each side of the locks. It extends for a length of about 50 miles. The transcontinental trip may be made by auto in an hour and a half. And this is probably the only place in the world where you can see the sun rise in the Pacific and set in the Atlantic. This unusual phenomenon is due to the course of the canal, which is not east and west, as commonly supposed. Another oddity is that Marines who have girl friends on the opposite coast can jocularly prove their devotion by driving *across the country* just to visit them for an evening.

Located only 600 miles north of the

equator, Panama, although tropical, has a yearly temperature average of 80 degrees. The highest shade temperature ever recorded here is 98 degrees and the lowest, 59. The dry season arrives with the first four months of the year. After that the rains come, with an average daily deluge lasting an hour and a half. The unusual 245-day wet season reaches its peak in the last three months. At this time, as much as 5.86 inches of rain per hour has been known to fall. "You can tell," says Sergeant James McManama, "when it's time to secure during the rainy season. The rain starts between 4 and 4:30 each day—

just in time to drench you at securing time." The tropical climate, however, despite all the dew, is quite pleasant and the nights are generally quite mellow.

A characteristic example of the friendly, cooperative way Marines do things at Rodman is in their novel welcoming program for newcomers.

To make the transition from Stateside to tropical life smoother, incoming Marines and their dependents are met at the dock or airfield by a Marine sponsor of equal rank. He drives the new arrivals to their quarters where chow is waiting in the ice box. "This routine," said Col. Carroll, was going on before I got here. But we think it's a pretty good idea and are keeping it." Marines who get off on the right foot will be happier when they settle down. And a happy Marine, the colonel explained, will do a better job.

As a result of this cordial welcoming program, Sergeant Major Holt, veteran of 26 years around the Corps, pointed out, "There are no strangers at Rodman. I was met by and had dinner with Master Sergeant Don O'Neill. All I had to do was step into my quarters, look them over, then sack out after the long trip."

Another example of Rodman friendliness is the way its motorists volunteer a lift to those without cars. Base drivers seldom pass up pedestrians anking their way toward the main gate—rain or shine.

NCO-in-Charge of the 15th Naval District Shore Patrol, Master Sergeant Donald J. "Sheriff" O'Neill is another Marine who (continued on page 74)



"Smilin' Al" has been serving up hamburgers and Cokes at Rodman's combined snack bar and PX as long as the Marines can remember



Rodman Marines share their sentry duties with the Army at the Fifteenth Naval District Headquarters

◊ Dependents have few housing problems at Rodman. Quarters are neat, well-ventilated—and available



The 7th AW Battery's twin 40-mm. guns pumped many rounds at not-so-close drones, and came

close enough—according to the CO—to have driven away any aircraft bold enough to attack

ATLANTIC CITY **RESERVISTS**

The 7th AW Battery traveled 2700 miles, from Atlantic City to Pendleton, for Summer training

by TSgt. Robert A. Suhosky
Leatherneck Staff Writer

Photos by
MSgt. H. B. Wells
Leatherneck Staff Photographer

IT'S A LONG haul from the famous boardwalk at Atlantic City, New Jersey, to the hills of Camp Pendleton, California, but the 7th Automatic Weapons Battery has made the trip two years in a row, each time turning its cross-continent jaunt into a successful "Summer Camp."

The 7th AW is the Organized Marine Corps Reserve unit in Atlantic City. Sometimes, according to one of its members, it is referred to in its hometown as the "World's Playground Battery," a pseudonym based on the tag the local Chamber of Commerce hung on that resort city a while back. It's possible the nickname was reason enough for the battery to spice this year's business trip to Pendleton and the Twentynine Palms artillery ranges with side trips to Hollywood and a fabulous new playground called Disneyland.

The two-week course may have been

par, however, for an outfit whose weekly drill meetings are often inspected by visiting dignitaries like New Jersey's Governor Robert B. Meyner, South Dakota's Governor Joe Foss—a Marine Medal of Honor winner—and Major General James Cantwell, commanding general of the New Jersey National Guard; and whose members are requested constantly for honor guards, color guards and flag-raising details in the convention city. On Armed Forces Day, there is the familiar demonstration of an attack on a fortified position at the nearby Atlantic City Naval Air Station, and at Christmas time, a city-wide assault on Toys for Tots has been collecting increasingly more playthings each year since the battery was formed in June, 1952.

That first year the unit was too busy organizing to attend Summer camp but in succeeding years it chalked Camp Lejeune, North Carolina; Dam Neck,

Virginia and Camp Pendleton on its locker boxes. As the roster swelled, so did the 7th's force at camp. When two chartered airplanes set the battery down at San Diego's Lindbergh Field, 94 members—a new high for the 7th's Summer sojourns—debarked. In the big Reserve picture, though, they were only a small part of the deluge of Reservists—10,000 in all—to swarm into Pendleton this past Summer. In the weeks before the visitors arrived, the Reserve Liaison and Training Command, under Lieutenant Colonel H. L. McPherson, had worked long hours readying a separate campsite at Pendleton's sub-Camp Las Pulgas for them. It was the first time the Reservists were afforded an independent location. Formerly, the units had been scattered throughout the camp.

Also along for the 7th's Summer training this year were seven Marines from the battery's 10-man Inspector-Instructor Staff. They were headed by Captain Landon W. Parker, who assumed the I-I billet in September, 1954, and his assistant I-I, Chief Warrant Officer Bruce L. Bythway. It is a battery boast that no other Reserve organization in the East works in such complete harmony with its attached I-I staff as does the Atlantic City unit. That's a wide statement, but one the 7th AW offers without waiting to be asked.

Most of the credit for this amiable feeling, battery officers point out, is

TURN PAGE



Pvt. Dave Valentino, gunner, wanted to join the Regulars



Pvt. D. Falcone (center) got a drone with a .50 cal. burst



Atlantic City Reservists also fired the .45 cal. grease gun

ATLANTIC CITY (cont.)

due Capt. Parker, "Gunner" Bythway and the men in their small detachment, particularly the I-I first sergeant, Sergeant Major William L. Gaines. The business of administrating and assigning Reserve personnel, and helping with the battery's never-ending recruiting campaign sometimes seems like a hec-

tic question-and-answer job, according to the sergeant major, but it's one he and his men accept readily, particularly when the queries come from youngsters who have never been on active duty.

While at camp, Sergeant Major Gaines and Master Sergeant John R. Gosselin, the I-I supply chief, showed the Reservists the Regular's way to a Marine Corps career. Gaines, a veteran of 17 years service, shipped for six more. The following week, Gosselin also reenlisted for six years, beginning his 30th year of continuous active duty the day he took his oath. Back in '27 Gosselin joined the Corps while trying to decide what type of work he wanted to do the rest of his life. Nowadays, he says he might stay with the Corps if he likes it enough.

Atlantic City's two airborne increments hit the Pacific Coast several hours apart. By the time the second group arrived, the first contingent had drawn its linen and turned neat six-inch collars on its bunks, although some of the newcomers never quite got the hang of hospital corners. Eighteen members had joined the battery in the weeks before it left for camp. Some—like Private Dave Valentino—intended to go on active duty after the 7th returned home and they wanted "to get a taste of the Marine Corps before taking a big bite."

Since its inception, the battery has been commanded by Major Louis J. Schott, Social Security administrator in Atlantic City. A former enlisted Marine, he picked up a Purple Heart at Peleliu and a Bronze Star medal on Okinawa with the First Marine Division in War II. Under his guidance, the 7th AW has grown to a capable unit

of four officers and 121 men.

During his Okinawa tour, Major Schott led the 1st Platoon, Baker Company, Fifth Marines. Eight years later, in Korea, the same unit was commanded by now-Captain Patrick T. McGahn, executive officer of the 7th AW prior to the arrival of Captain Joseph J. Dimaio in November, 1954. McGahn now doubles as the battery's training officer and public information officer. A "saloon-keeper" of note in Atlantic City (Paddy McGahn's Musical Bar), he also attends Seton Hall's school of law with an eye toward a degree in 1958. In Korea, he won a Navy Cross at Hwachon City, also received two Bronze Stars and three Purple Hearts.

Capt. Dimaio, a production manager for Lennox china in Pomona, N. J., entered the V-5 program in 1944, was commissioned in the Marine Corps in 1947 through the NROTC. While serving with E-2-5 in Korea, he won a Silver Star medal.

The battery's fourth officer—First Lieutenant John Barry—joined the 7th AW last Spring; he was unable to attend camp this year. The only mishap, perhaps, to befall the 7th AW's camp took place before it left home. The battery's first sergeant, Master Sergeant Frank Lecklikner—an Atlantic City detective—was hospitalized shortly before the 7th left. In the best Staff NCO tradition, Staff Sergeant John R. Makos, a postal employee, stepped into Lecklikner's boots and rode herd.

And, like all the units attending Camp Pendleton this past Summer, the 7th followed a prepared training schedule that had them firing the rifle range every morning, Monday through Friday



Four of the Reservists are lifeguards at Atlantic City. When they tested the Pacific, it was "cold"



At a beach party, the A. C. Reservists proved that they could stow away as much chow as Regulars

of the first week. Reville—an unkindly nemesis of Regulars and Reservists alike—had the Atlantic City lads tumbling from their racks at 0430, 0345, 0335, 0335, and 0330, respectively, during those same five days. Which probably answered one first-Summer man who—the first night in camp—wanted to know, “Why they turn off these lights so early?”

On record day, the battery shot a fair 80 percent qualification score with the M-1, up from the previous year—and considering the number of newcomers—not bad at all. Afternoons that first week were devoted to the characteristics of the M-24 and M-16 weapons they would fire the following week at Twentynine Palms.

When the battery had visited the ranges in the Mojave desert in 1955, word was passed to cease firing for one of the most unexpected—for that area—reasons ever heard: rain! The gunners were ankle-deep in mud as a sudden downpour beat the arid desert into a quagmire. This year, firing mornings and evenings in accordance with the desert routine practice at the huge Marine Corps training center, they got all of their rounds off with the only water in sight dripping from a Lister bag.

Private Daniel Falcone, a .50-caliber machine gunner, was the hero of the 7th's Summer camp this year when he blasted one of the drone target planes from the sky for the battery's only kill. In fact, the knockdown was one of the

only two made by the three Reserve AW batteries—the 7th; the 5th from Pico, California, and the 8th from Bakersfield, also in California—firing that week. Although the sailors guiding the costly drones were chided as poor sports for not buzzing the firing line at closer distances, the twin 40-mm. gunners came close to the target many times. Close enough, Major Schott explained, that their fire would have driven away any attacking aircraft.

In addition to shooting off their tank-mounted 40s and 50s, the 7th's men went to the small arms course that included BARs and hand grenades. Crew-served weapons the 7th fired on the desert included light machine guns and rockets.

The 7th AW also got in a lick as infantrymen during a night problem at the Palms. The battery officers—primarily infantrymen to start—reconnoitered a suitable rock-strewn hill and led their troops against it after darkness. They also had arranged for an aggressor force to be drawn from the Palms-based 2d AAA Battalion—host unit to the Reservists—but purposely forgot to mention the enemy to the troops who had been listening to snake stories anyway. The aggressors' counter-attacking fire was effective and commendable, but the 7th took its hill.

Wednesday, the fourth evening after their arrival, members of the 7th were strolling the sidewalks of Main Street, USA, at Disneyland, and seeing scenes pretty much as they might have been in Atlantic City at the turn of the century. At the Plaza, they scattered to the four “lands”—Adventure, Frontier, Fantasy and Tomorrow—trying to cram a special book's worth of tickets into a one night visit.

On record day, as soon as they left the rifle range, the 7th's Reservists cleaned up and traveled the 100-plus

TURN PAGE



NCO's P. Ruga and A. Fields talked to Disneyland "spaceman"

Note to sharp-eyed readers: Virginia Mayo is in this photo

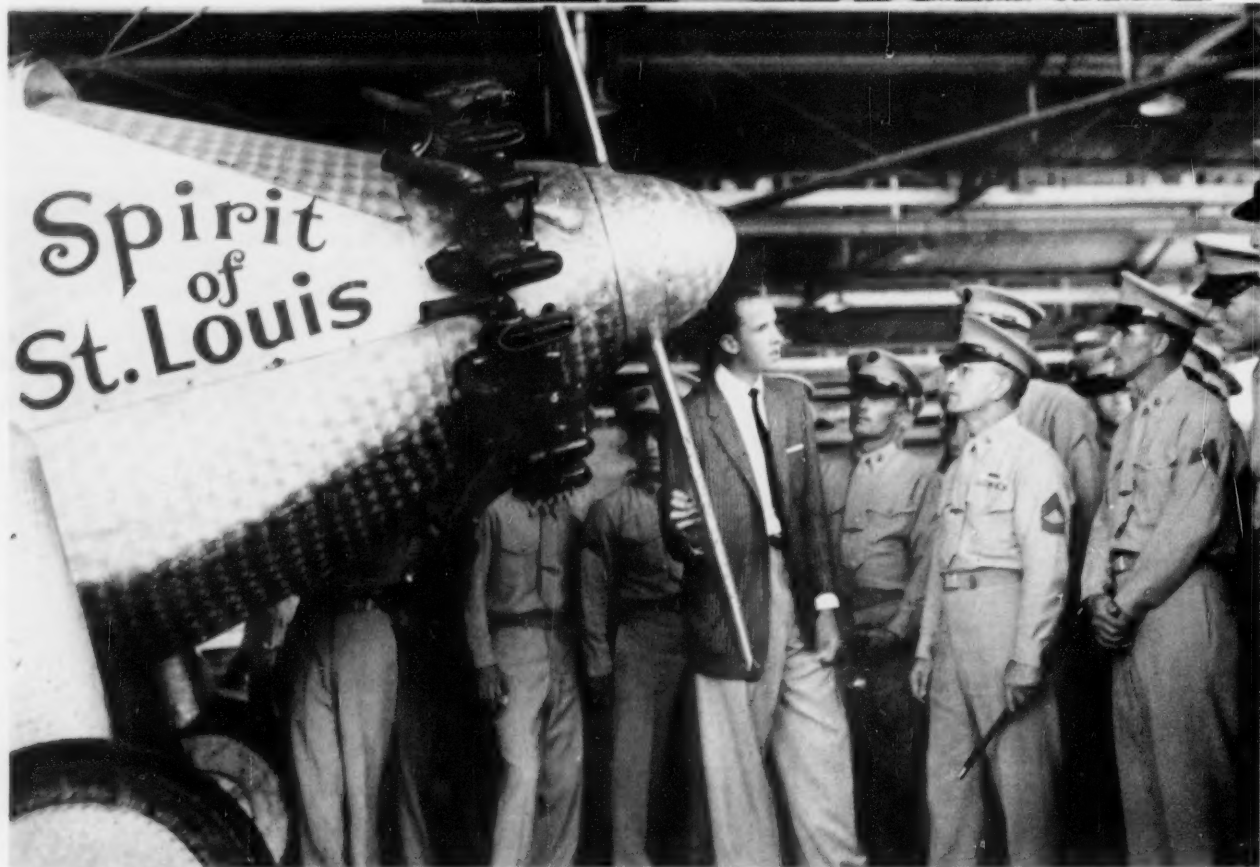


ATLANTIC CITY (cont.)

miles by bus to Burbank and the Warner Bros. studio. There they were met by lovely Virginia Mayo—actress and Marine pin-up queen. Miss Mayo, some of the Reservists were chagrined to learn, is married to an extremely funny gentleman by the name of Michael O'Shea, who was appearing on a television show that evening.

Pictures of Virginia and the Marines were taken by a studio photographer on the steps of the false-front houses of Warner's "brownstone set," a few streets which nearly every movie-goer has seen in numerous motion pictures—with various disguises wrought by paint and plaster. From there, the 7th's tour of the lot halted momentarily at the "Hawaiian Hut"—from *Battle Cry*. The hut is an exterior with nothing behind its doors but hard-packed earth and the rear of a sound stage.

Note to near-sighted readers:
Virginia Mayo is in this photo



Don Stahler, of Warner Bros. Publicity department, showed a "Spirit of St. Louis" studio prop to the

Reservists. MSgt. Gosselin (center) enlisted in the Corps in 1927, the year Lindbergh soloed to Paris

As sound stages go, Warners claims the world's largest. The Atlantic City troops checked it while Mr. Don Stahler, of the studio's publicity department—and the 7th's guide around the lot—told how the stage had been used the previous day for final scenes of *Buffalo Grass*. To get the proper effect, a wild herd of cattle had been stampeded through the building—in one door and out the other.

The Reservists made quick visits to some of the studio's amazing work shops where props like the three replicas of the *The Spirit of St. Louis* are housed. Two of the planes were flyable; the other could only get off the ground if someone lifted it.

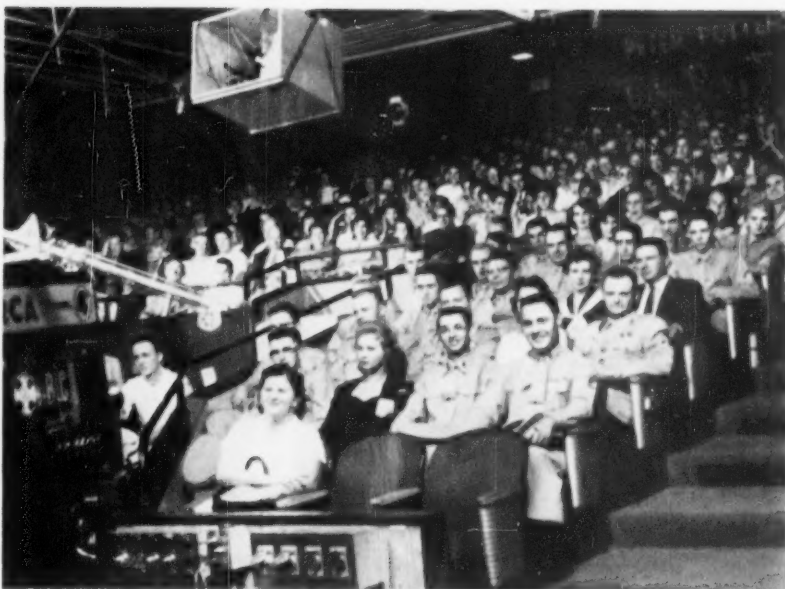
There was still more of the studio to see but the 7th had to cut its sight-seeing short; the entire battery was due at NBC's new color television studios in Burbank—around the corner from Warner Bros.—to watch a live telecast of "Truth or Consequences." During the usual pre-show warm-up, Corporals Wayne G. Jagers and Harry Curley were asked who dressed the quickest—an old fashioned girl or a modern miss? To check their answers, they were handed suitcases containing duds suitable to the type they had spoken for. Their race to see who was right had the audience howling.

Later, at NBC's "old" studio at the corner of Sunset and Vine in Hollywood, those members of the 7th who showed up to see "Juke Box Jury" got to use the Artists' Entrance. Backstage, they invaded judge Peter Potter's dressing room, chatted with Corrine Calvet, Dorothy Collins of "Hit Parade" and Lisa Davis.

When that show ended, the Atlantic City Reservists were free to spend the week-end in L. A. A few declined the opportunity and rode the bus back to camp; the others went rubbernecking. Monday morning, all hands were present for roll call but some of the youngsters were broadcasting such marvelous tales of their liberty venture that many of the older hands and more experienced hands—who had spent considerable hours in Los Angeles during past cruises—raised doubtful eyebrows.

The 7th's social wind-up to the fortnight's foray was a beach party at the San Onofre Enlisted Recreation Center the evening they returned from the Palms. There four members of the Atlantic City beach patrol—the life guard organization which keeps forgetful folks from wandering too far into the Atlantic Ocean—went swimming in the Pacific under the scrutiny of a Marine life guard.

The next day, Friday, they began packing. Like most travelers, they were anxious to get back home once that inevitable time approached. Particu-



A live TV camera (left) got a shot of an audience which included men of the 7th AW. A couple of lucky Marines sat next to Virginia Mayo



Lisa Davis, Dorothy Collins, Beryl Davis and Virginia Mayo chatted backstage with some of the Marine Reservists from Atlantic City, N.J.

larly glad to get going was the Pfc in one of the gun platoons who had been collecting a steady flow of mail which reached 24 letters one day—and all from the same girl. Roused at an extremely early hour on Saturday morning, the 7th rode through the darkness to the Marine Corps Air Station, at El Toro, near Santa Ana, where it boarded planes for the long flight home. Along with weapons and service record books, the 7th took a touch of Hollywood home with it—Staff Sergeant

Pratt Maxwell and Sergeant Frank Davis had been "shot" by a Marine motion picture crew filming the Reserve training program and their buddies were reluctant to let them forget it.

During the two weeks on the West Coast, the 7th AW had put into use theories learned at its Atlantic City training center. "We're going back, a better trained, more squared-away outfit," Major Schott reported when his men broke camp.

END



Check-Out FOR NIMRODS

Illustrated by

by TSgt. Allen G. Mainard
Leatherneck Staff Writer

Cpl. Truman Cogswell
Leatherneck Staff Artist

THIS SEASON an estimated 1,916,000 big game animals, assorted domestic livestock, and 1175 hunters will be killed. Too many hunters, unfortunately, are prone to fire at anything that moves and much that doesn't.

A hunter in the Angeles National Forest recently secured his horse to a tree and set out around the mountain. Shortly thereafter, he saw movement in the brush and gleefully opened fire.

*His aim was true,
His game was dead!
He'd shot his pony
In the head!*

Consider for a moment that six million lovers of nature will hightail it into the boondocks this season. Liberally armed with high caliber artillery, poor eyesight, much color blindness and blindness of another kind, such a force makes survival training a necessity. Fortunately for most Marines, good hunting abounds on most posts. On reservations such as Lejeune, hunting can be more closely supervised for both safety and game violations. Many Marines will hunt on public lands in their native states, however, especially if they

live in an area that offers plenty of game.

While the big game, deer, elk, bear and moose, usually crowds the smaller game out of hunting headlines, rabbit, squirrel and raccoon, offer as much sport as any game. It takes good shooting, good legs and stamina to bag them. Young coons, captured alive, make excellent pets and are extremely clean. As any farm boy can tell you, rabbit or squirrel in the pot can make almost any man happy.

Most hunters will take to the fields with guns but the bow and arrow is rapidly gaining popularity with those who remember their Robin Hood and Hiawatha. Archery hunting is permitted in 37 states under special regulations and seasons. Most of these states permit deer hunting with the bow and have a special season immediately before the gunning begins. Connecticut, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North and South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas list no provision for archery hunting in their licensing requirements. *Leatherneck* suggests that the hunter write his state game department for complete information.

Hunting safety is growing more and more important in light of the number of deaths each season. Several factors contribute to the increasing danger. Diminishing range and color blindness lead the parade. Until recently, red was always considered the best color for hunters. The National Rifle Association and the California Optometric Association recently conducted joint field tests with color blind and normal hunters.

Their findings—*red is definitely an unsafe color for hunters. The recommended color for hunting caps and jackets is lemon yellow.* An estimated 50,000 men without normal color perception will be blazing away this year.

Hunting on Marine reservations is governed by Marine Corps Order 1700, 10 which references Department of Defense instructions. "... hunting and fishing at each military reservation shall be authorized and controlled by the in-



stallation commander, in accordance with applicable Federal, State and local laws..." The Provost Marshal's office usually has the latest information on the local picture. Many Marine Corps posts and stations have sportsmen and conservation clubs which keep up on current conditions and regulations. Every state maintains game, fish and/or conservation departments which are happy to forward complete information on laws, licensing requirements and the best areas to hunt and fish. For a slight fee, most will provide a monthly bulletin on the state game and fish picture.

Deer is the most popular and plentiful big game in America. Only two states, Illinois and Kansas, do not have





a deer season. An estimated one and three-quarter million deer are expected to be bagged this season. Deer population has increased, or at least hasn't diminished, in every state except Minnesota.

There are three varieties of deer in the United States. The white-tailed deer is found in every state except Nevada and Utah. Twelve states have an estimated deer population of 100,000 or more, with Michigan and Wisconsin claiming over half a million each. Texas (450,000), Arkansas (125,000), Maine (180,000), Minnesota (400,000), Missouri (175,000), New York (375,000), North Carolina (160,000), Vermont (125,000), Virginia and West Virginia (100,000 each), offer the best hunting. Rhode Island had its first deer season this year but limited it to archery hunting. Kentucky has authorized firearms as well as archery hunting this season. Maryland's increase from three herds in 1930 to an estimated 20,000 deer is causing a crop problem in the state.

Mule deer, found in 16 Western states, number nearly four million. Twelve states have reported herd increases and California is offering excellent hunting since newly cleared land sites are causing the herds to bunch. Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming have over 100,000 mule deer each. California leads with an estimated 590,000. Servicemen stationed in California for a continuous six-month period can buy a deer tag for \$1.00.

Black-tailed deer are reported in four Western states but Oklahoma estimates only 200, 28 of which were taken last season. California, Oregon and Wash-

ington offer excellent hunting for black-tail. Oregon and Washington estimate around 200,000 each, California—610,000.

Antelope is number two in big game population. Hunting the elusive pronghorn is much the same as deer hunting except shooting is usually at longer ranges. Most Western states offer excellent antelope hunting with Wyoming and Montana offering possibly the best bet. Wyoming (110,000), Montana (57,000), New Mexico (15,000), Arizona, Oregon, South Dakota (12,000 each), and Colorado and Idaho (10,000 each), offer the best targets.

Two types of pork can be taken on the hoof and both offer exciting and dangerous sport. In Texas and Arizona the javelina or peccary, is hunted afoot or on horseback in the heavy brush. Dogs are almost a necessity and it takes a clean shot to the brain or spine to drop the pigs. Texas leads with an estimated 100,000 javelina. Arizona has a little over 18,000. November and December are the regular months in Texas and Arizona. A word of advice to the lucky nimrod who bags one—*make sure the scent glands are removed before cooking.*

Boar, kissing cousin to the javelina and domestic pig, can be hunted throughout the year in New Hampshire, although Winter offers the best tracking. Boar hunting is no sport for the sore footed or faint hearted. The grown "pigs" reach a weight of 600 pounds and veteran hunters claim it can absorb more lead than any animal in America. Dogs are a necessity and a .30 caliber rifle with a .170-, 180- or .220-grain bullet is recommended.

Bears are growing in popularity and population. The black bear covers a 32-state range. Grizzly are known in only five states and total only about 700. They are definitely not recommended for the average Marine hunter. Black bear however, are a different story, although high power rifles such as the .300 Weatherby, .300 and .375 H&H Magnum and .348 Winchesters are recommended. Marines at Camp Lejeune and Cherry Point might be interested in the Department of Interior's

estimate of bear in North Carolina—10,000, (Washington (40,000), California (20,000), Oregon and Minnesota (10,000) offer the best hunting ground for Br'er Bruin. Many bear kills are made by deer hunters but using the light deer rifles on bear isn't recommended unless the hunter is sure of his weapon and marksmanship. There are few animals more dangerous than a wounded bear. Don't try to be a Davy Crockett; if you aren't bear hunting, and are a bit shaky—leave the bear alone.

Elk, moose, mountain sheep and goats, have always been popular, but hunting them is likely to be expensive. Elk offers the best bet. Idaho is the top state with 60,000, Montana (52,000) Colorado (50,000), and Wyoming (37,000) report the largest herds. Horses are needed to pack out the meat and most shooting is at very long range. Moose, mountain sheep and goats also demand long range and scope shooting.

The mountain lion or puma, panther, catamount and cougar can be hunted the year around in the West where it is considered a predator. Louisiana also offers an all-year season and only Florida has regulated hunting for the lion, November 20 to January 30. Big Cypress swamp offers the best opportunity for a kill in Florida. Dogs are necessary and a 10-day hunt with a guide can run to \$500.

One of the wildest woodland inhabitants can't rightfully be classified as big game, but the thrill of bagging a wild turkey is not easy to come by. In the West, the wild turkey flocks are estimated at: Arizona (35,000), Colorado (13,000), New Mexico (25,000), Texas (70,000) all offer good hunting. Alabama (38,000), Florida (30,000), Georgia (26,000), Mississippi (13,000), North Carolina (15,000), Pennsylvania (70,000) and South Carolina (14,000) are the best bets.

But regardless of location or game, safety is the prime consideration. Next in line is conservation, since wildlife is one of America's greatest natural resources. Cooperate with your local game and fish departments.

Save some for next year

TURN PAGE



NIMRODS (cont.)

This condensed Directory of State Fish and Game Authorities has been reprinted through the courtesy of the National Recreation Association. Due to space limitations, license fees and other pertinent information could not be included. Members of the Armed Forces may secure a complete Directory by writing the National Recreation Association, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11, N. Y. Detailed information on game and fish laws, availability and licensing may be obtained by writing the address listed for each state.

ALABAMA

Department of Conservation
Chief, Division of Game and Fish
Montgomery, Alabama

Military personnel stationed in, or who are residents of Alabama but stationed elsewhere, may purchase resident licenses. Military personnel stationed outside of the state must purchase non-resident licenses.

ARIZONA

Arizona Game and Fish Department
Phoenix, Arizona

Military personnel stationed in Arizona may procure a special warm water fishing and small game license for the same price as the resident rates. All other licenses for military personnel are the same as for non-residents. Military personnel must be stationed in Arizona for one year before being eligible to purchase resident licenses.

ARKANSAS

Game and Fish Commission
Game and Fish Building,
Little Rock, Arkansas

Military personnel who are residents of Arkansas but stationed elsewhere may purchase resident licenses. Military personnel permanently stationed in Arkansas may purchase resident licenses beginning the date such permanent station is established. Personnel not permanently stationed in Arkansas must obtain non-resident licenses.

CALIFORNIA

Department of Fish and Game
926 "J" Street,
Sacramento, California

Personnel on active duty in California and bearing suitable identification are not required to hold a fishing license. There

is no special consideration of length of residence by service men and six months continuous period establishes residency for procurement of other licenses.

COLORADO

Game and Fish Commission
Denver, Colorado

Personnel stationed or headquartered in Colorado may, from the time they reach the state, qualify for a resident hunting and fishing license. Personnel not stationed in Colorado, but who entered the service from Colorado and who have not voluntarily changed their residence to another state, retain their residence privileges. Personnel not stationed in Colorado, and who did not enter the service from Colorado, must establish their residency for at least 90 days prior to applying for resident license.

CONNECTICUT

Board of Fisheries and Game
2 Wethersfield
Hartford, Conn.

Personnel may procure a combination license to hunt and fish in Connecticut for a fee of \$1.35. When applying for and using such license, such persons shall carry credentials indicating full time membership in the Armed Forces of the United States.

DELAWARE

Board of Game and Fish Commissioners
Dover, Delaware

Personnel stationed in Delaware may purchase resident licenses.

FLORIDA

Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission
Tallahassee, Florida

Personnel stationed in Florida are considered residents of Florida in the issuance of licenses to fish and hunt.

GEORGIA

State Game and Fish Commission
412 State Capitol
Atlanta, Georgia

Personnel stationed in Georgia may purchase resident licenses, but if stationed in a state other than Georgia and are not residents of Georgia, they are required to purchase non-resident licenses.

IDAHO

Idaho Fish and Game Commission
518 Front Street, Boise, Idaho

Personnel ordered to duty stations in Idaho are permitted to purchase resident hunting and fishing licenses. Wives of military personnel are required to reside in the state at least six months before becoming eligible for resident licenses.

ILLINOIS

Department of Conservation
Springfield, Illinois

Personnel may fish with hook and line without being required to have a license. Military personnel, regardless of where they are stationed, are granted the privilege of hunting on a resident license. However, the possession of credentials as to active assignment is necessary to obtain such privilege.

INDIANA

Department of Conservation



Division of Game and Fish
Indianapolis, Indiana

Military personnel hold the same status as civilians and a residency of six months in Indiana is required to obtain resident licenses.

IOWA

Iowa Conservation Commission
East Seventh & Court Street
Des Moines, Iowa

Military personnel are not required to have a hunting or fishing license during time of war and such concession has been continued, pending decision by Attorney General to the contrary.

KANSAS

Forestry, Fish and Game Commission
Pratt, Kansas

Personnel who are stationed in Kansas have been permitted to purchase resident licenses, even though such privilege is not part of the Fish and Game Code.

KENTUCKY

Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources
Frankfort, Kentucky

Personnel on active duty, stationed in Kentucky, may hunt and fish on a resident license, applicable as soon as they are stationed within the state.

LOUISIANA

Wildlife and Fisheries Commission
126 Civil Courts Bldg.
New Orleans 16, La.

Men and women of the Armed Forces of the USA are exempted from procuring and paying for hunting and fishing licenses.

MAINE

Department of Inland Fisheries



and Game

Augusta, Maine

Personnel stationed at bases in Maine, their wives and children, enjoy resident status.

MARYLAND

Game and Inland Fish Commission

516 Munsey Bldg.

Baltimore 2, Maryland

A permanent resident of a Government Reservation shall be entitled to obtain a resident hunting license. This does not apply to fishing. There is no charge for resident fishing license. Non-residents may purchase a three-day fishing license for \$1.75.

MASSACHUSETTS

Division of Fisheries and Game

73 Tremont Street

Boston, 8, Mass.

Military personnel stationed within the state can qualify for resident license.

MICHIGAN

Department of Conservation

Lansing 26, Michigan

All Regulars stationed within Michigan are eligible for resident licenses for hunting and fishing. Individuals who were



residents of the state at the time of enlistment or induction continue to be eligible for resident licenses as long as they remain on active duty.

MINNESOTA

Division of Game and Fish

325 State Office Bldg.

St. Paul 1, Minn.

Personnel stationed in Minnesota may apply for resident licenses upon proof that they are stationed in the state. A resident of Minnesota stationed outside the state and returning on furlough or leave does not need a license but must carry his leave papers. Military personnel, not residents of the state and not stationed in Minnesota, must buy non-resident licenses.

MISSISSIPPI

Game and Fish Commission

P. O. Box 451

Jackson, Miss.

Military personnel must be residents of the state for six months preceding the date of application for resident hunting

and fishing licenses. Game and Fish laws apply to military personnel and civilians alike.

MISSOURI

Missouri Conservation Commission

Monroe Bldg., Jefferson City, Mo.

Personnel stationed in the state may purchase resident licenses. Missouri residents in service can obtain resident license upon their return to Missouri. Non-resident personnel stationed in other states must purchase non-resident license.

MONTANA

Department of Fish and Game

State Capitol

Helena, Montana

After 30 days duty, personnel stationed in Montana may apply for resident license upon proper presentation of papers from unit commander.

NEBRASKA

Game, Forestation and Parks Commission

State Capitol

Lincoln 9, Nebraska

Personnel stationed in Nebraska may apply for resident license upon proof of such military service and assignment.

NEVADA

Fish and Game Commission

51 Grove Street

Reno, Nevada

Personnel stationed in Nevada may obtain resident licenses. Application must be made through the commanding officer. Residents of Nevada may obtain free licenses for use when home on leave.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Fish and Game Department

Concord, New Hampshire

Personnel stationed in the state or who are guests of resident may apply for a special "Non-resident Serviceman's License" at the same fee as a regular resident combination hunting and fishing license. Residents of the state on regular active duty may obtain a "Resident Serviceman's License" without fee.

NEW JERSEY

Department of Conservation and

Economic Development

Division of Fish and Game

1035 Parkway Avenue

Trenton, N. J.

New Jersey military personnel may hunt and fish without license. Personnel stationed in New Jersey may obtain resident licenses.

NEW MEXICO

Department of Game and Fish

State Game Warden

Santa Fe, New Mexico

Personnel permanently assigned to
(CONTINUED ON PAGE 82)



by JACK
WING

ARMOR

I don't care if it is from the Halls of Montezuma
to the shores of Tripoli. You're not wearing
that campaign hat tonight!



The old guy might be right, I found Benson at the party.



Now what's this about eight tiny reindeer?



Who goes there? Who goes there? Now you've scared all my reindeer with that blasted cannon!



You realize this isn't an ordinary house whose chimney you've plugged, Furgeson.

HOSTESS HOUSES



Camp Lejeune's centrally located Hostess House receives its greatest influx from May through the

end of September. Visitors would be wise to check since there may be a short wait for accommodations

Lodging for the Marine's visitors is

available on six Marine Corps posts

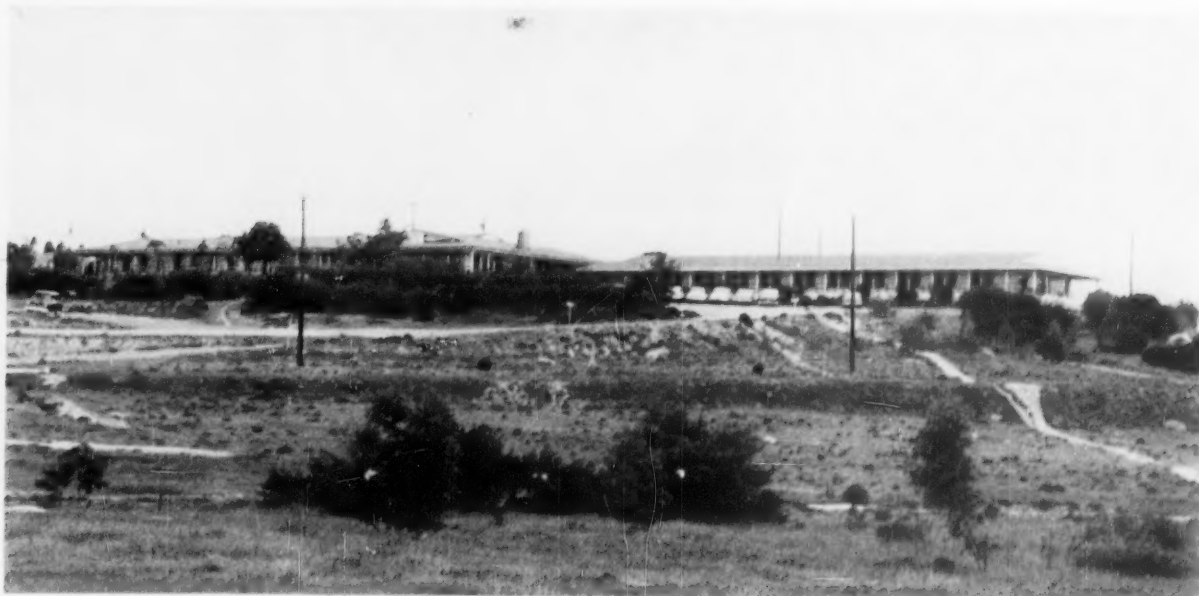


The Lejeune Hostess House dining room is popular with Marines. About 700 meals are served daily in the cafeteria-style restaurant

THERE'LL PROBABLY be a tree trimmed with tinsel and bright lights and if the room weren't so large, it might be home instead of the lounge of a Hostess House at any one of the six Marine posts offering lodgings to Marines and their families. And particularly to those Marines who have just made a long transfer trip with the family buggy bursting with wife and kiddies, pets, clothing and assorted household commodities, Hostess Houses are home—temporary though they be. They're also a bargain in the budget.

A Hostess House—to anyone who has never used its facilities—is a comfortable, clean and well run hotel aboard a Marine base. In most cases, room rates are so reasonable a Marine who isn't loaded with money can't afford to stay elsewhere. Base Special Services Offices at Quantico, Cherry Point, Camp Lejeune, Parris Island, El Toro and Camp Pendleton maintain the hostels and while the size and structure may vary, the accommodations are similar. In addition to sleeping quarters, the establishments boast restaurants, snack bars and often operate in liaison with the nursery. At the Point, an automatic washer and dryer help revive dirty duds. Dogs, while not permitted at the Hostess House, can be put up at the station pound.

Barracks bachelors anticipating a
TURN PAGE



The Pendleton Hostess House is a rambling affair atop a prominent hill near First Marine Division

headquarters. During hot months it is one of the coolest—and most comfortable—spots on the post



El Toro is one of the busiest posts in the Corps and guests are limited to a three-day stay in the

Hostess House. The desk is swamped during the Summer months when the Air Reservists report in

HOSTESS HOUSES (cont.)

visit from the folks find Hostess Houses ideal for billeting their out-of-town relatives close at hand. Service always has been excellent, perhaps because the staff of any Hostess House has a keener insight into the problems of Marines than outside innkeepers. While the situation at the "desk" might seem frantic during the busy season, clerks do their utmost to cater to guests and potential guests. When the traffic gets heavy, some Hostess Houses ask for reservations.

At Quantico, the Hostess House is located in Little Hall, the huge building which shelters the post's exchange, theater and museum. An annex out on Barnett avenue past the old rifle range takes care of the overflow. In February, both places are hit by a heavy influx of Edson's Raiders who gather to celebrate the anniversary of their famous unit.

Camp Lejeune featured an annex Hostess House at its sub-Camp Geiger until the building was remodeled as quarters for staff non-commissioned officers a couple of years ago. The main Hostess House is a block from the traffic circle which marks the center of Hadnot Point activity. Reservations are not required although a four- or five-day delay may transpire during the peak season which extends from May to September. The maximum time limit on room occupancy is five days but the rates are the lowest of any Hostess House—\$1.50 a day for a single; \$2.50, double. When its 27 rooms are full, incoming guests are furnished information on local motels.



Cribs for the "little people" are furnished by most Hostess Houses. The Cherry Point unit is typical of the six being used by the Corps

A mile and a half inside the Cherry Point main gate, 16 spacious rooms serve Marine personnel, families and friends. Cost of a room there is \$2.50 for one, \$3.50 for two and \$1.75 per person thereafter. Children under 12-years-old fare best: fifty cents each fifth night. Reservations should be made in advance. A kitchen is provided for the preparation of food for children and snacks for adults. Those who use it pull their own mess duty.

Parris Island's Hostess House has 28 double rooms which rent for \$2.00 per day for room without a bath and \$2.50, with. Baby formulas can be heated in an on-premises kitchen. Other features are a complete beauty shop in the building and laundry facilities. Staying time is seven days but reservations are required two to three weeks ahead of time.

In contrast, no reservations are accepted at El Toro's Hostess House, lo-



All Parris Island guests have a beauty shop and laundry facilities at their disposal. Visitors use the spacious sun porch as a meeting place

cated just inside the station's main gate. Maximum stay is limited to three days, and during the Summer when the Marine Air Reserve lands en masse for Summer training, the desk is swamped. Room with two beds: \$2.00; three beds \$3.00.

Camp Pendleton's Hostess House is a rambling affair atop a prominent hill behind the headquarters of the First Marine Division. In the heat of Summer when most of the camp swelters, it is one of the coolest spots aboard the base. A huge playground corrals the offspring in a spot where several children can be watched by one person. A double bedroom costs \$3.50 a couple and, like many of its contemporaries, the Hostess House furnishes cribs for younger children.

At most of the six bases, the maximum time a guest can stay may be extended if circumstances and room availability permit. It's understandable why visitors often revise plans and stay a while longer. First class accommodations at bargain basement prices are difficult to come by anywhere. **END**



Guests may stay in the Parris Island Hostess House for seven days but are required to make reservations two to three weeks in advance





the STREAMLINED MARINES

by Fred Stolley

Illustrated by
TSgt. Domingo Machin
Leatherneck Staff Artist

In the days of the "Old Corps," a man's time in Boot Camp was a measuring rod for his worth as a Marine

I'M SURE the Commandant will never forget the "Streamliners," for General Pate was a captain and a company commander in September, 1937, when the 28th, 29th, 30th and 31st platoons disembarked from the USS Henderson and disorganized the guard detachment at Pearl Harbor.

And I'm sure none of the Streamliners will forget the rugged training schedule they went through, and all the spit and polish they produced before Captain Pate felt they were qualified to stand a Main Gate watch.

Then, in conclusion, I'm sure that none of the Regulars, or Streamliners who served at Guadalcanal, Iwo or at Inchon or Bunker Hill will ever forget the Reserve Marines who moved in when the going was rough, and took over the "12 to 4."

F.S.

THERE HAS BEEN much ado about when it was that the Old Corps became the New Corps, and possibly a few bloody noses to boot, but there has never been an element of doubt in my mind. The Old Corps became the New Corps the day I reported into Boot Camp. I know because my D.I. told me so.

"Well I'll be a sad, fatherless son," he said looking at me up and down

disgustedly. "They really must be scraping the bottom of the barrel now!"

Then he glared around the room at the old-timers. (I was the last one to come into the platoon. The others had been on schedule since noon the day before.)

"They's a war going on, you know!" he leered.

There was too. It was 1937 and the Japanese and Chinese were kicking hell out of one another in Chapei across the Soochow Creek.

"... and how I'm going to whip you misbegotten, forlorn sons of flotsam into shape to fight it I'll never know!"

He walked out shaking his head.

Ten minutes later I relaxed enough to shift my eyeballs around a little and I noticed the rest of the platoon was taking it easy. A few were even smoking! Finally a little short guy with a hooked nose walked over to me and offered me a tailor-made.

"You're new here, aren't you?" he said.

New! I had so many Quartermaster tags hanging on me I was afraid to sit down. But I went along with the gag. I nodded my head.

"I'm Skolski," he told me, "senior man here. I been in since the 6th of August."

This was the 8th of August I was talking to him so I bowed to parlia-

TURN PAGE

STREAMLINED MARINES (cont.)

mentary procedure. I accepted the smoke and had hardly dropped my hand back to my side after shaking with him when he was telling me how he wanted things done around the squad room. I pressed three shirts and shined a pair of shoes for him before I found out who was boss in that place . . . and it wasn't Skolski!

About four o'clock that afternoon TWO D.I.s came in and told us what they expected of us in the next 30 days.

After the talk I sat down on my bunk and was a little discouraged. I was only 25, and although I had had an advanced course in math at Armour Institute and had majored in psychology at Northwestern, my in-fighting had been confined to trying to board a Milwaukee Avenue street car during the rush hour.

I figured, after listening to what the D.I.s expected, that most of the men in the platoon had served at least one hitch in the French Foreign Legion after graduating from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Then I heard two men sitting on a bunk next to me.

" . . . and who did you take to the senior prom?" one asked the other.

I asked a few pertinent questions. Made a few answers, and the next day they started calling me "Pop." I was an old man before I got out of Boot Camp!

We were supposed to be on schedule for six weeks and then go to the rifle range. But four weeks later I was standing a 12 to 4 on the coal docks at Pearl Harbor wondering how the hell it all happened so fast.

I had hardly mastered the intricate details of the squads-right movements from the #4, rear-rank spot when we came in one day and were told to pack our seabags. We were going to the rifle range.

We went all right, but we came back at noon the next day without ever having clicked a bolt, much less busted a cap. They paid us, gave us a fast six-hour liberty and then loaded us aboard the USS *Henderson*.

The Sixth Marines had shipped out on the USS *Chaumant* the week before and had augmented their strength by picking up the old-timers at each way-station along the way.

The Japanese had dropped a few bombs in the International Settlement in Shanghai, had taken Chapei, and had started to give the Fourth Marines, who had been stationed in Shanghai, a hard time along Soochow Creek. The Sixth was on its way to back up the Fourth and buck up the thin green line.

But the boys who were left to guard

the main gate and walk the casemates on those long 12 to 4s at Pearl Harbor, Guam and Cavite screamed like banshees when they started to meet themselves coming off watch. War was Hell, they agreed, but in their opinion a running watch was worse. We were rushed out to fill the gap.

I'll never forget our first troop-and-drill session at Pearl Harbor.

At the command "Fall In" we were shouldered into ranks by the sprinkling of Regulars who were there. We counted off, were divided into two platoons—and then the fun began.

In spite of my maneuvering, I wound up as #1 in the front rank. This disturbed me no end, for, while I was probably the best informed man in the Marine Corps on the #4 man in the rear rank, I knew less about number one-ing in the front rank than a ricksha coolie knew about Parchesi.

The skipper was from Texas and as he looked us over I heard him mutter to the gunnery sergeant that we looked as though we had been "rode hard and put up wet."

"I know, Sir," agreed the Gunny, "but they just got off the *Hendy Maru* . . . and that ain't no Matson liner!"

"True," agreed the skipper. "True. Maybe they'll shape up a little bit better on the drill field."

I hated to see his optimism put to the supreme test the first day, but I knew what was going to happen. In the few days we had drilled in Boot Camp we had only time to learn one position in the squad. But it was too late, and before anything could be done about it the skipper barked out a command.

"Column of squads, leading platoon, Right by squads."

Our platoon sergeant did a snappy right face and gave his preparatory command.

"RIGHT by squads!"

Then the skipper gave the command of execution.

"MARCH!"

"Well, you never saw such mass confusion in all your life. Everyone tried to do the right thing and get

moving at the command but they kept running into one another. A couple of 8-balls dropped their rifles and one poor character fell down. Before I could get up half a squad walked over me.

The skipper watched, first with astonishment, and then with indignation.

"HALT!" he screamed . . . "Halt . . . ! Halt . . . !"

We came to a grinding, panting, milling-about, confused stop with the platoon sergeants running around trying to shove us back in place.

Finally the skipper stood with his hands on his hips and glared at the gunny.

"What in the hell is going on here!" Skolski, a born leader if I ever saw one, stepped into the breach.

"We don't know all the positions," he offered. "We only had seven days in Boot Camp!"

The Gunny slapped his forehead.

"Only seven days in Boot Camp!" he groaned. "I'll be a sad seagull! Now they're sending us *streamlined* Marines."

And "Streamliners" we were from then on. We completed our basic training, went on to the rifle range, spit-shined our shoes and fair leather belts and had our campaign hats cut down and raw-sugar blocked, but the stigma stayed with us. Step out of line one micrometer click and some old salt would lay it on.

"Streamliners . . . pfaw . . . it wasn't that way in the Old Corps."

I finally had enough of it.

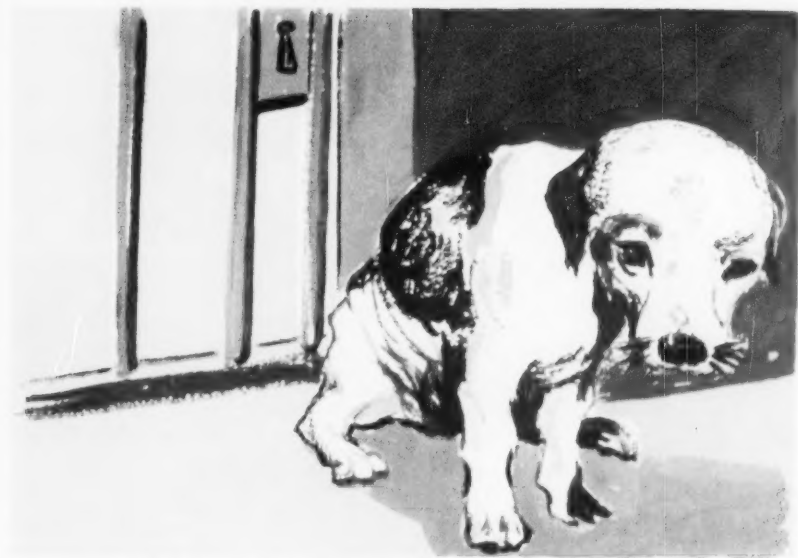
"I'm putting in for Asiatic station," I told Skolski.

I did, but as luck would have it the next ship out was *Nitro*, an ammunition ship—it only went as far as the Philippines and I wanted to go to Shanghai.

It was raining when we landed in Manila, and after a trip across the bay in a #680 boat I was a pretty sad looking individual. The block was out of my campaign hat and it was drooping like a dollar orchid when I walked into the company office and turned my staff returns in to Jimmy Jordan, the first sergeant.

He looked through my record book,





Soochow, the mascot, was a real liberty hound

glanced at me and turned to his clerk. "Willets," he said, "brace yourself. This is the first, but it probably won't be the last . . . we finally got one of them Streamliners, and from his looks they live up to all expectations."

I might have known that the jungle telegraph would have spread the word far and wide.

It was a rough year in Cavite. How I kept from being locked up I'll never know. In addition, they sprang the new drill on us that year—1939. Several of the old-timers were so horsed off when it became official that they put in their letters to retire.

But it was too late; Hitler had marched his troops into Poland; back home the first draftees were singing "Goodbye Dear . . . I'll Be Home In A Year," and the Corps started calling up the Reserves.

Rates started pouring in, and they ran out of privates to make so I finally made Pfc and headed for Shanghai.

In Shanghai the Old Corps was still going strong. The directives for the new drill hadn't gotten there yet, or if they had, some wise mail clerk or sergeant major just burned them. At any rate, the Fourth was still doing squads right. When you're a sixty-day boat trip away from Washington, Headquarters doesn't put the whammy on you too often.

It was a golden year with only one flaw—every once in a while the old "Streamliner" deal would crop up. My DI had arrived in China on the boat before me and he had spread the gospel. But I learned to laugh it off. Laughing came easy with the exchange 20 to one

and old H and H selling for 95 cents a fifth.

Then one day the real change hit, and with it the new era.

I had been watching Wimpy Wright and Felix Szalkevitz in a contest to see who could dig in a mortar base-plate the fastest, and when it was over I walked down to the gate to wait for liberty call.

Soochow, the battalion dog, was also waiting for liberty call. He waited every day until somebody got a ricksha for him and sent him to the club. He'd scoot around the club for a while, mooch a meal, and then go back to the billet in another ricksha and sack out until troop and drill the next morning. A few of the ricksha coolies had tried to dump old Soochow out when they got around the corner out of sight, but they finally learned their lesson. Soochow did his five days bread-and-water time as stoically as any other Marine, but he continued to bite any ricksha man who tried to put him out before he got to the club.

As we waited, a truck pulled up and a staff sergeant jumped out. He walked through the gate with his seabag on his shoulder and headed for the company office. I was still trying to figure out what looked different about the man when I heard Soochow give a throaty growl and take off after him.

I finally pulled Soochow off and gave a ricksha coolie a handful of the club slugs that were accepted as legal tender in Shanghai and told him to take the dog down to the club. Then I helped the staff sergeant in to the sick bay to get his wounds dressed.

"What happened?" asked the staff

sergeant, "was that dog mad?"

"He wasn't exactly happy," I countered, "but I don't know what got into him. I've never seen him bite a Marine before."

"He sure worked me over," grunted the staff sergeant.

"Tell you what," I offered, "I'll wait for you at the gate. Come on out when you get patched up and I'll buy a drink at the club."

When I got to the gate the OD was talking to the skipper of "Dog" company. Soochow billeted there in the captain's office.

"Jim," the OD said, "you're going to have to get rid of that dog. He chewed up a new man who reported in a little while ago."

"What the hell do you expect," answered the captain, "Soochow never saw a staff sergeant in greens who didn't wear at least two hashmarks . . . this guy didn't have any so Soochow probably thought he was a phony or a spy."

The staff sergeant came out of the sick bay about then and we grabbed rickshas and headed for the club. As we went into the club I heard a couple of characters who were standing around mutter something about "slick armed sergeants."

Then, as we went into the NCO bar, I bumped into a table where "Red" Carville and "Hoby" Keller were sitting. Some of their grog spilled and I expected to get the usual blast about "stupid Streamliners." But instead they looked at the staff sergeant and gave him a growl.

"Nice friendly crowd you got here," the staff sergeant muttered as we sat down at an empty table.

"They're kinda like Soochow," I apologized. "They ain't used to seeing staff sergeants without hash marks. They bite before they take a second look and see that you're really a Marine just like themselves."

Then I tried to lighten up the conversation a little.

"How'd you make staff so fast anyway? You save the colonel's life when you were going through Boot Camp?"

"You kidding?" he grunted. "I ain't never been through Boot Camp . . . I'm a Reserve."

I didn't know what a Reserve was but one thing did register with me. Here was a guy who had less time in Boot Camp than I did. I was about to make a salty remark about how it was in the "Old Corps" when suddenly it struck home. The day of the Streamliner was passed. I stood up and proffered my hand. My relief was aboard!

"Welcome aboard, friend," I said. "Post and orders remain the same. I'm just sorry you had to get stuck with the 12 to 4."

END

INTER-SERVICE

BOXING

by MSgt. Elwood R. Jones

Leatherneck Staff Writer

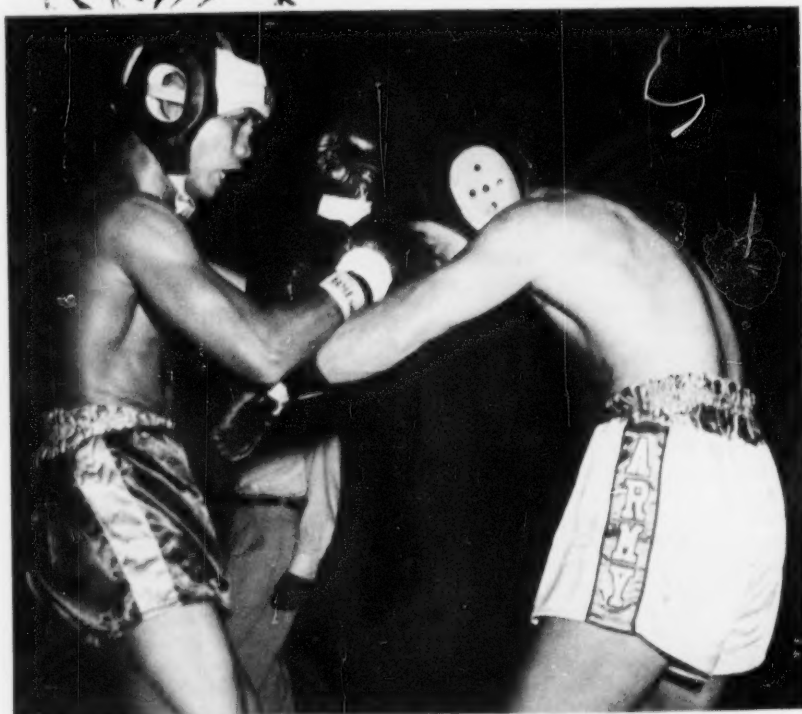
FOR THE THIRD time in four years of Inter-Service boxing tournament competition, Marine Corps amateur pugilists have come within a shadow of taking the team title. The 1956 tournament, held in Camp Lejeune's spacious Goettge Memorial Field House, saw the Marines emerge with four individual champions and a team total of 18 points. The winning team, Army, also had four champions, but won the team honors by having two runners-up to the Marines' one.

From the opening bell on the first of two nights of boxing, it was apparent that the team trophy would go to the winner of a three-way, dog-eat-



Photos by

TSgt. Joseph J. Mulvihill
Leatherneck Staff Photographer



Soldier Francis Okuda (R) had once defeated Phil Ortiz, but with the chips down for the flyweight title, the Marine had too much, too often

Supremacy among the lighter weights was a Marine strong point, but not enough to offset Army's bid for the title



Marine Inter-Service champions. (L to R) flyweight Ortiz, welter Terry Downes, light welter Randy Horne, and lightweight L. Molina

dog endurance contest among defending Army, the Air Force, and the Marines.

As expected, a soldier and a Marine won the first two bouts on the semi-final card. Francis Okuda, a free-swinging belter from Fort Shafter in Honolulu, got the night's action off to a fast start by disposing of Earl Spence, Air Force, with a left hook in 1:20 of the second round in a flyweight bout. The second battle between little men featured the Marines' Phil Ortiz and Perfecto Segura of the Navy. It was hardly a contest, as Ortiz—a polished boxer—toyed with the sailor. Ortiz evidenced a developing punch by flooring Segura with a right cross in the second round.

The next bout, in the bantamweight class, was taken by airman Ward Yee. The defending champion, Yee took a close decision from Marine Carlton Jones, who was fighting as an alternate for All-Marine champion Basil Blackson, who had left the service.

The pattern of action was set, and at the conclusion of 20 semi-final bouts the struggle for team supremacy still

existed. The Army and Air Force each sent six men into the finals, with the Marines close behind with five. Navy qualified a trio.

The next evening the field house was alive with tension. In spite of it being payday, a large crowd had gathered, sensing a possible team victory by the Marines. In 1955, the Marine team produced only one champion, the incomparable middleweight, Richie Hill. Marine fans were positive that better days were ahead.

Ortiz didn't let them down. Facing Okuda, a man who had defeated him last year in Honolulu's Civic Stadium in a loudly booed decision, the sergeant began to work on his obviously befuddled opponent early.

The first round began slowly, with the two home town foes looking for an opening. Ortiz found it first. After pestering Okuda with countless left jabs, he occasionally got in a right. The soldier seemed to be in disdain of the Marine's punches—waiting to get in a big one.

The second round was a repetition of the first, with exceptions. Ortiz was

landing rights with more authority on the ever-pressing soldier, who was still trying to land a bomb. Ditto for the third and final round, with the now confident Ortiz surprising all hands by clearly shaking Okuda once with a hard right. There was no question of the outcome. The Marines had their first Inter-Service champion!

A jubilant Ortiz later said in the dressing room—"My poppa is going to be mighty happy. He really 'read me off' when I lost to 'Mitzie' last year in Honolulu."

In the next bout, the Army's Lionel Rivera upset Yee for the bantam title. Rivera floored Yee for an eight count in the first round; took several hundred jabs from the recovered airman during the next two stanzas. Many spectators thought Yee had successfully defended his crown, but the officials, who used an overall point system instead of a round-by-round tally, gave the nod to Rivera.

The featherweight title went to Harry Smith, Air Force. In a rousing battle which featured a slugfest at the finish, Smith got another unpopular decision over Marine Jackie Lennon.

The Marine Corps reentered the win column in the lightweight class. Luis Molina, a real slugger with little finesse, landed too often with too much authority for boxer Bill Cherry, of the Air Force. It was a close fight, as was Molina's bout with soldier Sammy Rollins in the semi-finals.

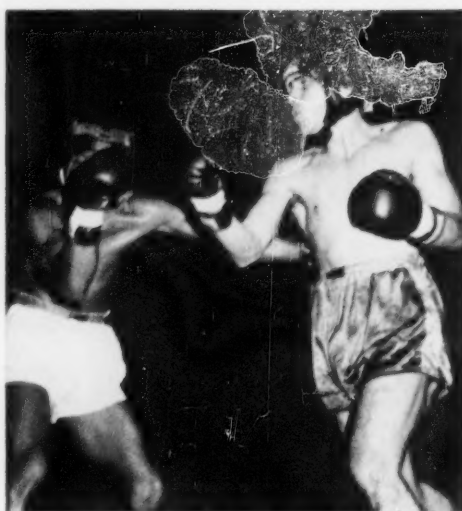
The fifth and sixth bouts on the 10-fight card were the light welter (139 pounds) and welterweight (147) divisions, with Marine Corps finalists in both. Wins by light welter Randy Horne and welter Terry Downes would give the Marine team a total of 18 points, and the lead in the hot race for team dominance.

Both Marines came through, and although Horne earned a decisive victory, it was the classy Downes who established himself as the tournament's outstanding fighter.

Horne's bout with sailor Duhart Bailey began on an even keel, with the Marine beginning to edge in front in the second round. He staggered Bailey slightly with a straight right during that round, and had him on the ropes at the finish of the bout. The Marines now had 14 big points, six ahead of the Air Force and eight more than the Army, but the next fight coming up—between Downes and Lieutenant Pearce Lane, Army—was the last in which Marines would participate. All four Marines in the heavier weights had been eliminated in the semi-finals.

Downes was fighting a good man, one who could box well and who carried a lethal wallop in either hand. The young Marine, born in Pattington, London,

TURN PAGE



Bill Cherry, USAF, (L) lost to Molina, who later made the U.S. Olympic team



Portrait of a champion. Terry Downes, the best amateur welterweight in the U.S., was seconded by trainer Baracao (L) and manager Lenn

BOXING (cont.)

England, proved that he had a fighting heart, as well as a capable pair of fists. He was told on the day of the finals that he was definitely ineligible for the Olympic tryouts; that his lack of United States citizenship was something which could in no way be overcome.

Until that time Terry had fervently hoped that somehow, in some manner, the way would be cleared for him to fight his way to Australia.

The bad news saddened him, but he told *Leatherneck* that he was ready for Lane, and would try to fight the best nine minutes of his ring career.

In the first round, Lane appeared to know that he was facing a man-sized task. He pressed Downes hard, staying in close, and attempted to land power-laden left hooks. Terry took advantage of Lane's pressing tactics to counterpunch well, connecting with several good combinations. Both landed hard rights midway in the round, but Downes was ahead.

Lane was staggered with Downes' best punch, a vicious left hook, early in the second round. The soldier came back with one good right, but the Marine was jabbing him all over the ring.

The partisan Marine fans could feel a clean-cut victory for the Quantico Marine in the offing. Terry must have had the same premonition. He opened the third round by continually jabbing, thereby setting his opponent up for some of the most beautiful combinations ever seen at Lejeune, if not in the history of Marine Corps boxing. Another left hook, in a neutral corner near the end of the bout, put Lane in a bad way. When the bell rang Lane was a tough, worthy opponent, but a beaten one.

With Downes unable to compete, Lane went on to San Francisco and won a berth on the U.S. Olympic boxing team.

After that bout, Marine fans could only hope for the Army and Air Force to eliminate each other in the four remaining contests. Soldier Jose Torres defeated the Air Force's Frank Davis in the light middleweight division, and airman Paul Wright decisioned sailor Frank Keating in the 165-pound class. The stage was set. An upset in either the light heavy or heavyweight divisions would automatically hand the team title to the Marine Corps.

But defending champion Jim Boyd, Army, and sailor Donald Hobson squared off in the slowest and worst fight of the evening, with Boyd almost coming to life in the final round to win the nod of the officials.

In the final bout of the tournament, Army again won. First Lieutenant Tom Rademacher, a giant of a man, had little trouble outboxing the Air Force's Joe Hemphill in a heavyweight bout. Hemphill tried hard, but Rademacher's longer reach kept him at bay. Rademacher finally landed a few halfhearted punches in the third round to win the bout, and the team title for Army.

Summary

Flyweight (112): Phil Ortiz (USMC) decisioned Francis Okuda (Army)
Bantamweight (119): Lionel Rivera (Army) decisioned Ward Yee (Air Force)

Featherweight (125): Harry Smith (Air Force) decisioned Jackie Lennon (USMC)
Lightweight (132): Luis Molina (USMC) decisioned Bill Cherry (Air Force)

Light Welterweight (139): Randy Horne (USMC) decisioned Duhort Bailey (Navy)

Welterweight (147): Terry Downes (USMC) decisioned Pearce Lane (Army)
Light Middleweight (156): Jose Torres (Army) decisioned Frank Davis (Air Force)

Middleweight (165): Paul Wright (Air Force) decisioned Frank Keating (Navy)
Light Heavyweight (178): Jim Boyd (Army) decisioned Donald Hobson (Navy)

Heavyweight (over 178): Tom Rademacher (Army) decisioned Joe Hemphill (Air Force)

END

Once a Marine...



EACH MONTH *Leatherneck* will publish the names of officer and enlisted personnel who are retired from the Marine Corps. Newsworthy items concerning retired personnel will also be published. Names of retired personnel are furnished by the Separation and Retirement Branch, HQMC, and are not to be considered as orders to retirement or transfer to the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve.

Edited by TSgt. Paul C. Curtis



Jane Blakeney Retires

MRS. JANE BLAKENEY, who became a familiar figure to thousands of Marines while she served as Head of the Decorations and Medals Branch at Marine Corps Headquarters, retired recently after 37 years of combined military and civilian service. She is the widow of Major Arthur Blakeney, USMC. Mrs. Blakeney also served as Liaison Officer for the Commandant of the Marine Corps to the Secretary of the Navy, Board of

Decorations. In these capacities she held the highest civilian position of any woman at Headquarters.

At retirement ceremonies in the offices of the Commandant of the Marine Corps, Mrs. Blakeney received, among other gifts, a letter of appreciation signed by the Commandant, General Randolph McC. Pate, and four former Commandants, Generals Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr., (Ret'd); Clifton B. Cates, (Ret'd); Alexander A. Vandegrift,

(Ret'd); and Thomas Holcomb, (Ret'd).

She is considered an expert in the field of decorations and medals for the services. Her career began during World War I when she enlisted as a Marinette and upon her discharge remained as a civilian employee until her retirement. She will reside at her farm "Blavane" at Valley Lee, St. Mary's County, Maryland. (continued on page 82)

Better marksmanship,
Corps-wide, will be
the mission of a new unit



MARKSMANSHIP *TRAINING UNIT*

by MSgt. Elwood R. Jones
Leatherneck Staff Writer

THE ACTIVATION of a Marine Corps Marksmanship Training Unit (MTU) at Camp Matthews, San Diego, Calif., is the realization of a hope which has been foremost in the minds of Marines for a number of years.

The outfit was scheduled to become a subordinate unit of the command of the commanding general, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, by the time this article reached print. Operational control was to rest with the Commandant of the Marine Corps. Personnel of the MTU, including the officer in charge, were to be assigned by the Commandant.

The mission of the MTU is to serve as an agency for furthering marksmanship within the Marine Corps.

As outlined by the Commandant, the tasks of the unit are four-fold. First, personnel attached to the unit are to become proficient in operating rifle and pistol ranges, conducting matches, and supervising schools for range instructors and coaches.

Second, the unit is to conduct projects, as directed by the Commandant of the Marine Corps, on the evaluation of arms and equipment, courses of fire, and other related projects.

Third, the unit is to conduct training for competition in arms, in both national and international type matches. The fourth task of the unit will be to participate in such local matches as may be determined by the Commandant of the Marine Corps, or the officer in charge of the unit.

It is not the intention of the Marine Corps to form a unit which will result in a purely professional shooting group for competition on national and international levels. Instead, it is planned to offer tour of duty stabilization for a period of two years, for a certain num-

ber of qualified personnel, for the purpose of furthering the marksmanship training of the individual Marine. This would be accomplished by members of the unit becoming proficient in all types of range procedures, supervision of marksmanship courses (known distance, and field or combat ranges), coaching and instructing, and in all other aspects of marksmanship training by which these individuals may be an asset to the Marine Corps as a whole.

Competition in arms is not to be the goal of the new Marine Corps Marksmanship Training Unit. Rather, it is to be the means to the end of enhancing the combat potential of the individual Marine. It is hoped that this potential may be realized through the implementation of forthcoming plans for marksmanship throughout the Marine Corps.

To prevent the formation of a "closed circle," and the stagnation in one spot of certain personnel, it is planned to annually replace a substantial segment of the unit. In line with that policy, a continuous flow of personnel will be brought into the unit, as those who have completed two years of duty there are transferred.

To effect the above, a tentative T/O level of approximately 100 men will be maintained from the conclusion of the National Matches in September, until the end of the Marine Corps Matches the following Spring. At that time an additional 50 men will be selected and assigned to the unit, so that the entire unit may practice for the National Matches. Upon completion of the National Matches, 50 Marines who have completed their two-year tour of duty will be reassigned, and the strength will revert to 100 until the completion of the next Marine Corps competitions.

The addition of 50 Marines at the end of each of the Marine Corps Matches for the next two years, and no reassignment until September of 1958—when all personnel will have finished an initial two-year tour—would result in a T/O strength of more than 200,



Major Edward A. Harwood

instead of the desired 100 during the Winter months. However, certain adjustments plus normal attrition are expected to contain the T/O within acceptable limits.

Assignment to the Marine Corps Marksmanship Training Unit will be made through screening and individual selection. Competition in arms is but one phase of marksmanship training. It will be the duty of each individual of the unit to qualify himself to such a degree, that upon completion of his tour, he may assist in marksmanship training in any capacity.

Through the proper utilization of the abilities of specially trained personnel in marksmanship, greater combat readiness within each Marine will be reached, in the use of that Marine's primary arm.

Officer in charge of the newly organized Marksmanship Training Unit is Major Edward A. Harwood, well-known throughout the Marine Corps for his association with Marine Corps Pistol Teams in the past. Also assigned to the unit are Captains Lemoine Cox, Robert E. Martin and Remes E. De La Hunt. Master Sergeant Irvin W. Johnson is first sergeant of the organization. **END**

The Christmas They'll Never Forget



Life was a gift to the 22,431 Marines in the Masan bean patch that Yuletide

by Lynn Montross

THE YULETIDE season of 1950 at the little port of Masan on the southern coast of Korea is one Christmas which will not be forgotten by the Marines who were there.

Life itself was a gift for which every one of those 22,431 men could be thankful. They had just come out from the Chosin Reservoir before embarking at Hungnam for South Korea. But there were 718 Marines who hadn't received the most wonderful of all Christmas gifts. They were the dead.

Of the 22,431 who lived, every man could remember some close calls during those two weeks of sleepless nights and half-frozen "C" rations. There weren't any safe spots at the Reservoir, not even for the WIAs who sometimes suffered a second wound while being evacuated. Signalmen, MPs, truck drivers, band musicians, clerks—the men of the service units took casualties which ordinarily would be considered heavy for an infantry outfit . . .

*"Peace on earth and mercy mild,
God and sinners reconciled!"*

The words of the old carol rang out clear and strong in the frosty night air as a choir from the Fifth Marines serenaded division headquarters on Christmas Eve. And the greetings issued to the division by its commander, Major General Oliver P. Smith, summed up the thoughts of every Marine:

"We have much to be thankful for. We have emerged from a supreme test with our spirit unbroken. We do not know what the future holds, but we know that we can face it with the confidence with which Marines have always faced the future."

If these greetings contain a note of uncertainty as to the future, it is because the United States faced a crisis in Korea on that Christmas Day. The Eighth Army had been hurled back by the Chinese counteroffensive in west Korea and the 105,000 troops of X Corps had evacuated northeast Korea. G-2 reports warned that another great Chinese offensive might explode within a few days. Yet neither in Tokyo nor in Washington was there any positive answer to the question in every American's mind this Christmas Day:

"Are we going to fight? Or are we going to pull out of Korea and admit we took a hell of a licking?"

Rumors were rife throughout the armed forces that Korea was to be given up as a bad job. In the bean patch north of Masan, where the First, Fifth, Seventh and Eleventh Marines were quartered, scuttlebutt had it that in the event of a wholesale evacuation, the First Marine Division was to be the rear guard while the other United Nations forces embarked from Pusan.

This was once when the scuttlebutt scored a bull's-eye. For the Eighth Army staff actually had drawn up a plan for a phased withdrawal to Pusan, and it was learned later that the Marines had been tentatively selected for the rear guard mission.

The Korean conflict had been, from the beginning, probably the most un-

popular military venture in the nation's history. Regarded at first as a mere "police action," it had become within the first six months the fourth largest war effort of American history. Only the two World Wars and the Civil War exceeded it in casualties.

"Why are we here?" Every American in Korea had asked himself that question at one time or another. And back in the States some glib commentator had come up with an answer which made an unfortunately deep impression on the soldiers of the Eighth Army. We were, said this commentator, fighting the wrong war in the wrong place against the wrong enemy. And this flip generalization didn't help to stiffen the spinal columns of men who told themselves bitterly that they were here to make South Korean real estate safe for South Koreans.

Fortunately for American pride, one of the greatest fighting men of U. S. history was winging his way to Korea on this crucial Christmas Day. And he had come to stay.

That man was Lieutenant General Matthew B. Ridgway, the replacement for Lieutenant General Walton H. Walker, the Eighth Army commander who was (continued on page 84)



LEATHERNECK RIFLE AWARDS

THIRD QUARTER FIFTH ANNUAL



Pfc David A. Thayer

High Rifle

Winchester Rifle, Gold Medal and \$80

Pfc David A. Thayer—244
Weapons Training Battalion
Marine Corps Recruit Depot
San Diego 42, California

Second Place

Winchester Shotgun, Silver Medal and \$70

Cpl Duane D. Rokestraw—242
1st AAA AW Bn, (SP) FMFPac
Marine Corps Training Center
29 Palms, California

Third Place

Winchester Carbine, Bronze Medal and \$60

Sgt Robert A. Miner—240
Headquarters and Service Company
Second Infantry Training Regiment
Camp Pendleton, California



Cpl. Duane D. Rokestraw



Sgt. Robert A. Miner

HERE ARE THE WINNERS OF THE OTHER AWARDS IN THE THIRD QUARTER

LEATHERNECK RIFLE COMPETITION

IN ADDITION TO THESE PRIZES, ALL WINNERS
RECEIVED A LEATHERNECK MARKSMANSHIP CERTIFICATE

STAFF NCOs

SGTs—CPLs

PFCs—PVTs

RECRUITS

WINNERS OF GOLD MEDAL AND \$50 IN CASH

237 TSgt S. A. Murray
1stMarDiv, Camp Pendleton

240 Sgt C. P. DiGirolamo
3dMarDiv, FPO, San Fran

240 Pfc M. C. Allor
MCAF, New River, N. C.

237 Pvt P. R. Mickel
MCRD, San Diego

WINNERS OF SILVER MEDAL AND \$40 IN CASH

237 TSgt J. R. Verhaal
Camp Elliott, San Diego

240 Sgt H. H. Dickey
1stMarDiv, Camp Pendleton

237 Pfc B. R. Cothcart
7thEngrBn, FPO, San Fran

235 Pvt G. W. Ukkola
MCRD, San Diego

WINNERS OF BRONZE MEDAL AND \$30 IN CASH

237 TSgt R. W. Wold
1stMarDiv, Camp Pendleton

238 Cpl B. E. Heacock
USS Princeton, FPO, San Fran

237 Pfc R. M. Cooper
MCRD, San Diego

235 Pvt G. R. Jung
MCRD, San Diego

WINNERS OF BRONZE MEDAL AND \$20 IN CASH

236 SSgt S. L. Wojtasik
1stMarDiv, Camp Pendleton

236 Cpl J. R. Flynn
1stMarDiv, Camp Pendleton

236 Pfc R. L. Huffman
Camp Gelger, N. C.

235 Pvt R. F. Pellegrini
MCRD, Parris Island

236 SSgt E. F. Soladay
2dMarDiv, Camp Lejeune

236 Sgt M. A. Lippe
Gd Co, MCRD, San Diego

236 Pfc G. S. Hickman
3dMarDiv, FPO, San Fran

235 Pvt L. C. Hayes
MCRD, San Diego

236 MSgt E. L. Lambert
NB, Bremerton, Washington

235 Cpl P. B. McCormack
NAS, Moffett Field, Calif

234 Pfc J. E. Taulbee
3dMarDiv, FPO, San Fran

234 Pvt K. J. Calsnow
MCRD, San Diego

236 SSgt T. R. Preston
I&I, Alameda, Calif

235 Sgt T. L. Hopkins
2dMarDiv, Camp Lejeune

234 Pfc J. R. Newberry
1stMarDiv, Camp Pendleton

234 Pvt D. L. Ogden
MCRD, San Diego

235 MSgt V. S. Reina
MCB, Camp Lejeune

234 Cpl W. L. Ratekin
MCB, Camp Pendleton

234 Pfc H. A. Gregory
NPG, Dahlgren, Va.

234 Pvt E. A. Bowerman
MCRD, San Diego

WINNERS OF \$10 IN CASH

235 TSgt J. H. Peterson
MCB, Camp Pendleton

234 Sgt C. G. Brown, Jr.
MCB, Camp Pendleton

233 Pfc C. E. Ulm
MCTC, 29 Palms, Calif

233 Pvt F. F. Castro
MCRD, San Diego

235 TSgt D. L. Ford
MCB, Camp Pendleton

233 Cpl J. A. Baker
MCAS, El Toro

233 Pfc P. H. Bager
NPG, Dahlgren, Va.

233 Pvt R. J. Colley
MCRD, Parris Island

235 TSgt L. D. Fitzpatrick
2d ITR, Camp Pendleton

233 Sgt T. J. Rogers
2dMarDiv, Camp Lejeune

233 Pfc R. L. Pelland
3dMarDiv, FPO, San Fran

232 Pvt P. G. Grahotski
MCRD, Parris Island

235 SSgt G. E. Ranney
1stCSG, Camp Pendleton

233 Cpl D. L. Richardson
MCAS, El Toro

232 Pfc J. E. Davidson
3dMarDiv, FPO, San Fran

232 Pvt D. L. Datson
MCRD, San Diego

234 TSgt G. D. Harris
2dBN, MCRD, Parris Island

232 Sgt J. B. Chapman
MCAS, El Toro

232 Pfc E. J. Coyle
NAAS, Edenton, N. C.

232 Pvt A. H. Worley
MCRD, Parris Island

234 TSgt E. R. Hurley
MCSFA, San Fran

232 Sgt W. M. Love
2dMarDiv, Camp Lejeune

232 Pfc T. J. Rushing
1stCSG, Camp Pendleton

232 Pvt S. W. Malone
MCRD, Parris Island

234 TSgt J. J. Blocker
MCSC, Albany, Ga.

232 Cpl H. I. Glisson
MCSC, Albany, Ga.

232 Pfc W. L. Smith
MCB, Camp Lejeune

232 Pvt B. R. Coblenz
MCRD, San Diego

234 TSgt L. K. Locken
MCAS, Cherry Point, N. C.

232 Cpl D. A. Belt
MCAS, Miami, Fla.

232 Pfc C. W. Post
NAD, Navy 46, FPO, San Fran

232 Pvt E. C. Gentry
MCRD, Parris Island

233 TSgt R. H. Ayotte
MCSFA, San Fran

232 Cpl C. R. Raden
EngrScalBn, Camp Lejeune

232 Pfc R. Skarzynski
3dMarDiv, FPO, San Fran

231 Pvt T. F. Pisut
MCRD, San Diego

233 SSgt G. F. Harter
MCAS, Quantico, Va.

232 Cpl W. M. Young
3dMarDiv, FPO, San Fran

232 Pvt D. A. C. Schister
NavShipYd, San Fran

231 Pvt J. A. Calvin
MCRD, Parris Island

233 MSgt R. R. Rudder
Officer Procurement Office
Los Angeles, Calif.

231 Sgt C. H. Wert
MCAS, Navy 990, San Fran

231 Pfc M. L. Brandon
1stMarDiv, Camp Pendleton

231 Pvt E. D. Dooley
MCRD, San Diego

233 SSgt J. M. Hervey
3dMarDiv, FPO, San Fran

231 Sgt L. B. Petersohn
MCB, Camp Pendleton

231 Pfc W. D. Vidos
Schools Regt, Camp Pendleton

231 Pvt L. D. Plaugher
MCRD, Parris Island

END

SPORT SHORTS

by MSgt. Elwood R. Jones
Leatherneck Staff Writer

YULETIDE BASKETBALL

Quantico and Parris Island are again staging Christmas Invitational basketball tourneys. One would have to strain to think up better gimmicks for future officer procurement. Seven collegiate teams from as many states will vie with Quantico for the championship at Marine Corps Schools. At Parris Island the same number of quints from six states will compete against the Boots.

Teams at Quantico will be Mount Saint Mary's, runner-up last year, from Maryland; Wabash College, Indiana; Belmont Abbey College, North Carolina; University of Tampa, Florida; Moravian College, Pennsylvania; Hampton-Sydney College, Virginia, and Saint Michael's College, Vermont.

The Maryland school is champ of the Mason-Dixon Conference. Belmont Abbey, Hampton-Sydney and the Saint Michael's Purple Knights also had a winning 1955-56 season. The latter had a 17-4 record.

Of the seven teams making the trip to Parris Island, six of them had good records last year. Union University, Jackson, Tennessee was the lone loser. Other competitors in the P.I. tournament: Erskine College, South Carolina; West Virginia Tech; Stetson University, Florida; Atlantic Christian College, North Carolina; and two Georgia schools — Piedmont College and Brewton-Parker Junior College. Brewton-Parker reportedly had one of the top 10 junior college teams in the country during the 1955-56 season.

The Quantico tournament will run through December 18-20. Parris Island's contest will start a day later, December 19-21. With past records of entrants as a criterion, the Boots may have a rougher time than Quantico. Both tourneys should provide spirited action for basketball fans at the two sports-minded bases.

NAMES IN SPORTS

A Marine corporal once "went over the hill" from Mare Island to fight **Jack Dempsey** in San Francisco; succeeded in knocking Dempsey out. The corporal's name was **George LaBlanche**, and his victory was short-lived. He used an illegal pivot blow

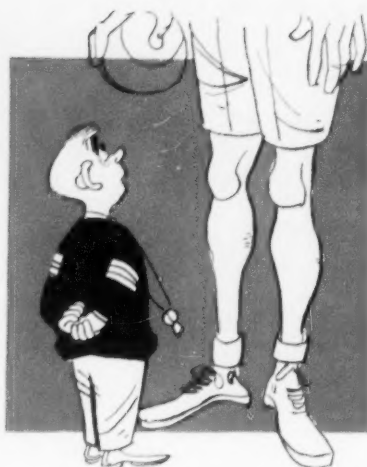


to win, and it wasn't the "Manassa Mauler" he defeated. It was **Jack "Nonpareil" Dempsey**, the middle-weight champion of the 19th century.

Jack Adams, former standout tackle with the Pearl Harbor Marines, is a rookie with the Philadelphia Eagles.

Lieutenant **Mario Celi** was recommended by the Amateur Hockey Association of the United States as a candidate for the U.S. team to be entered in the World Ice Hockey Championships, Moscow, U.S.S.R., next February and March. **Josh Culbreath** won the 400-meter hurdles event in an Olympic Prep track and field meet conducted by the Metropolitan Association of the A.A.U., at Randall's Island, N.Y., in September. Celi and Culbreath are stationed at Quantico.

Camp Pendleton basketball coach **Don Larson** had almost 100 men turn out for early practice. Height was evident, with 15 players topping six-feet-six. **Freddy Lenn**, while



serving as manager of the All-Marine boxers, related that six-man football was the intramural rage with Marine teams in Hawaii. . . . VMA-333 led early intramural touch football league standings at M.C.A.S., Miami, Fla. Players aiding the VMA-333 cause were **Bill Pate**, **W. J. Morris** and "Glue Fingers" Soos.

Members of the Camp Pendleton Base trap team, which entered an annual Fall shoot at Las Vegas, Nev., were **Herbert Meritt, Jr.**, **Elton Stormont**, **Robert Walker**, **Richard Newlin**, **J. D. Palmer** and **George Armen, Jr.** . . . "Fats" Jennings, fullback for the Tenth Marines at Lejeune, averaged 3.7 yards per carry in an intramural football loss by his team to the Sixth Marines. . . . When the San Diego Devildogs, coached by **Joe Polidori**, defeated the Pomona-Claremont Sagehens this year, it gave the Marines a 7-5 edge in a grid series which began in 1934.



Competing against 17 service and civilian pistol teams, the Kaneohe Marines (Hawaii) won 10 of 12 trophies in a match on the Diamond Head range at Fort Ruger. Led by Capt. **Darrell Danielson** and TSgt. **Guy Graves**, coach, team members were 1st Lt. **George Bourassa**; MSgts. **Don Waldron**, **Irving Tomkins**, **Ben Vinson** and **Lester Klock**; TSgts. **Kenneth Bracken**, **Bill Eubanks**, **Frank Brandon** and **Don McClure**; SSgts. **Roger Gagnon**, **John Richardson** and **Bob Herrington**; Sgts. **Ernest Miller** and **H. W. Jenkins**; Cpl. **Bob Bakus** and Pfc **Jimmy Yates**.

Accolades to TSgt. "**Sandy**" **Fabian**, at Camp H. M. Smith, Hawaii. Sandy has never professed to be a sports writer, but he edited an informative 1956 Hawaii Marine football brochure. One "local boy" name in the press book which caught *Leatherneck's* eye: **Kenneth Wedemeyer**, backfield, who is a younger brother of **Herman Wedemeyer**, the former All-American at St. Mary's in California.

INTER-SERVICE BOXING AFTERTHOUGHTS

Both officer and enlisted personnel

of Camp Lejeune Special Services deserve a pat on the back for their capable handling of a tough assignment during the 1956 tournament. The same goes for the Informational Services Office gang. Visiting firemen had only to make a request—Presto! Made at least one would-be sports writer feel like working.

Couldn't help but notice the overall improvement in flyweight **Phil Ortiz**. Always a good boxer, Phil now has a punch . . . After winning almost every title in the country, welter **Terry Downes** couldn't try for the Olympic Boxing Team. No citizenship papers . . . Only one man's opinion, but **Richie Hill** would have been a shoo-in for the middleweight title. Hill didn't compete due to a prolonged illness.

Camp Lejeune boxing fans, who turned out in good numbers both nights, displayed ideal sportsmanship qualities throughout, regardless of the branch of service a fighter represented . . . Ringsiders disagreed with the judges on two decisions. One was against the Marines; the other favored a Corps fighter.

A good bet: That two Marine Corps boxers, welterweight **Terry Downes** and middleweight **Richie Hill**, will turn professional. Downes told *Leatherneck* as early as last August that he

avored Baltimore, Md., fight manager **Lou Leavey** as his future pilot. Hill plans to join the stable of New York manager **Mike "The Professor" Capriano**, father of **Richie's** coach at Camp Lejeune, **Mike Jr.**, nicknamed "Cappy." Both Caprianos are active in the Bronx ring circles.

BULLETIN BOARD

The Inter-Service sports council has tentatively scheduled the following events for 1957: Golf, August 21-24, Marine Corps host; Tennis, August 20-24, Army host; and Boxing, March 14-15, Navy host. Track and field has been deleted from the 1957 Inter-Service schedule. The Army will conduct an Inter-Service Triathlon to select members for the U.S. Modern Pentathlon Team.

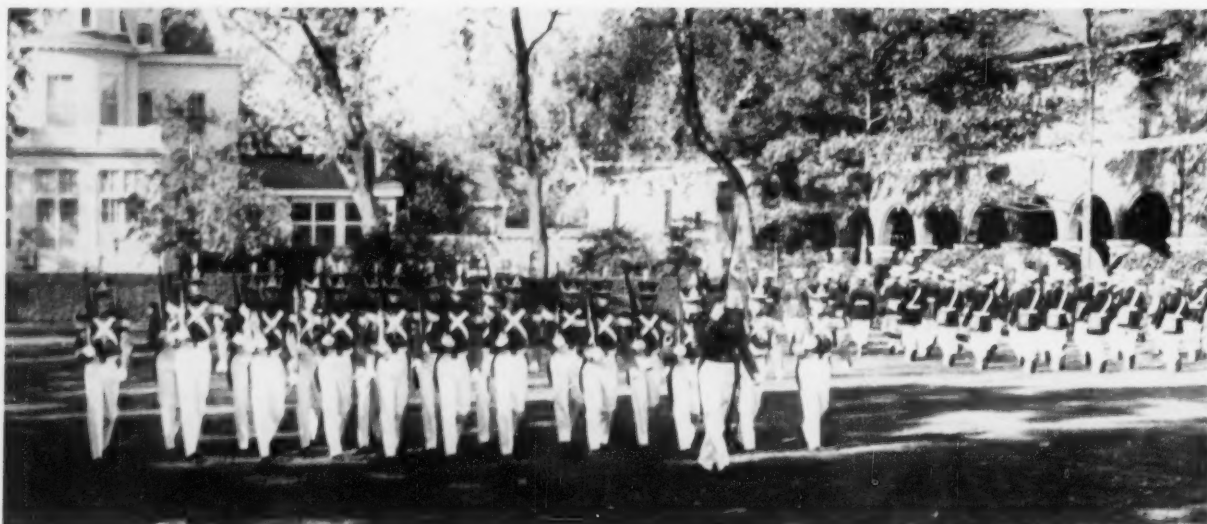
This column desires information on sports, and athletes, from the smaller posts and stations in the Marine Corps. Items of particular interest would be those covering intramural athletics, and the names of individuals competing.

You don't have to be a former All-American to get your name in *Leatherneck*. Nor do you have to be a sports writer to submit items; we'll take care of the editing. **END**



We-the Marines

Edited by TSgt. Paul C. Curtis



Upon the occasion of its 150th Anniversary, New York's famous 7th Regt., Army National Guard,

was given a special salute at the Marine Corps' weekly Sunset Parade, held at MB, Washington, D.C.

Photo by Sgt. Earl Dodd

Traffic Courtesy

Three Camp Pendleton men who have distinguished themselves in the eyes of their fellow servicemen have been awarded "Traffic Courtesy" citations.

Sergeant Jesse R. Miller was cited for yielding the right of way at an intersection. Private First Class C. R. Ellis was also cited for yielding the right of way and DT3 Dale E. Neely was given his citation for voluntarily bringing gas to a stranded motorist.

Camp Pendleton's station newspaper, *The Scout*, has long been active in promoting traffic safety but this is the first time it has issued citations for constructive and courteous action toward highway safety. Three citations will be awarded monthly on the basis of reports forwarded to the newspaper by their readers.

Base Information Office
MCB, Camp Pendleton
Calif.



Master's Degree

"It's too good an opportunity to pass up." That is the opinion of Captain George L. Bartlett concerning off-duty education.

Capt. Bartlett is the Project Officer for the Procedures Analysis Office, Headquarters, Marine Corps. He recently received a master's degree in Personnel Management after completing two years of correspondence courses

and night study at George Washington University.

Before he could start work on his master's degree, Capt. Bartlett had to make up several liberal arts subjects not covered in his BA degree. He took correspondence courses through the Marine Corps Institute and USAFI to make up the deficiency. Then he started two years of night work at George Washington University.

"I wish more Marines would take advantage of the nearness of colleges and universities and the low cost of off-duty education," Capt. Bartlett said. "It certainly is a tremendous chance for them to further their careers and develop themselves professionally."

Capt. Bartlett served as an enlisted navigator-bombardier during World War II and studied at the University of Oregon following his release to inactive duty. He received his Bachelor of Science (Architectural Engineering) Degree in 1950 and was recalled to

active duty that same year. He was commissioned a second lieutenant in May, 1951.

Before coming to Headquarters, Marine Corps in January, 1954, Capt. Bartlett was attached to the 1st Combat Service Group at Camp Pendleton.

Division of Information
Headquarters, Marine Corps

Reception Center

Marines reporting to the Marine Corps Air Base, Cherry Point, N. C., are finding it easier these days to check in and "get settled." New arrivals are directed to the new Joint Reception Center, a combined endeavor of the Marine Corps Air Station, Second Marine Aircraft Wing and Force Aviation.

The Center, which is manned 24 hours a day, seven days a week, is located in the Base's Administration Building. The Marine reporting aboard can have his orders processed, turn in his medical and dental records and square away his pay account. If the new arrival is accompanied by his fam-



Official U.S. Marine Corps Photo

Brig. General A. Larson presented six Campen Marines with the awards they won in the third quarter of Leatherneck's rifle contest

ily, dependents' temporary identification cards are issued at the Center and arrangements made for temporary housing.

The joint operation also provides rest and recreation for travel-weary wives and children. A Dependents' Lounge is operated by volunteer workers from 8:30 a.m. until 3:30 p.m., five days a

week. The Havelock Merchant's Association has provided a packet of welcome notes and gift certificates from local merchants.

Cherry Point's Permanent Policy Evaluation Board recommended establishing the center.

Informational Services Office
MCAS, Cherry Point

TURN PAGE



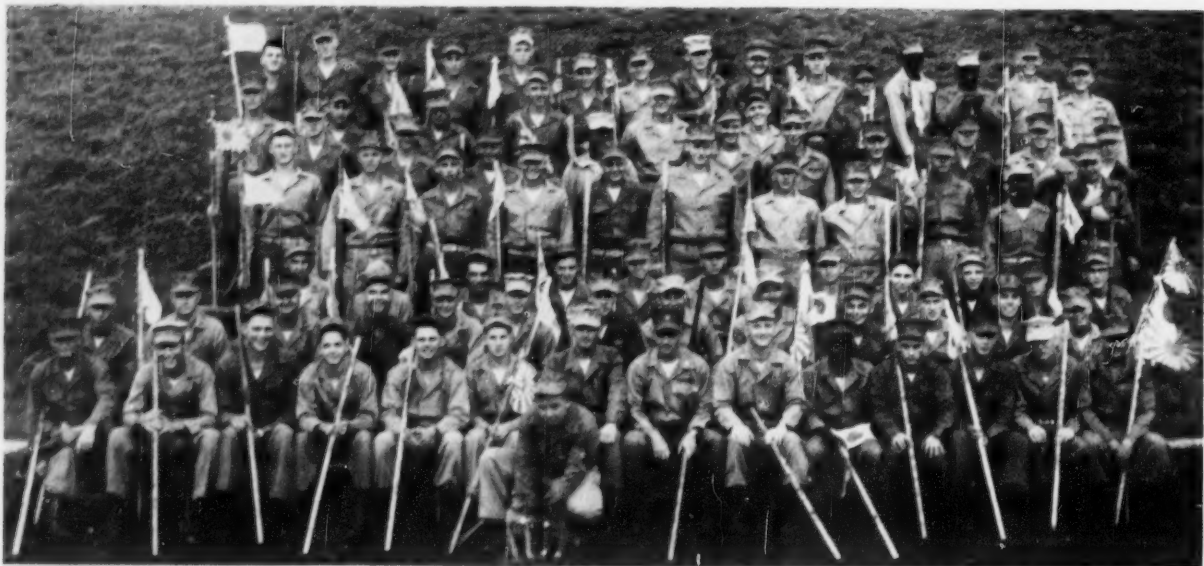
Photo by Poncast

TSgt. D. Yawn and SSgt. P. Mayo escorted Pat Stanley as she won the title of Miss Schenectady



Official NATO South Photo

General Giuseppe Mancinelli, Chief of the Italian General Staff, inspected an honor guard of Marines



The men of "B" Co., 3d Motor Transport Battalion, climbed to the top of Mt. Fuji in August, 1956. This

Official U. S. Marine Corps Photo
matched the feat of their predecessors in the same company who climbed the mountain in August, 1955



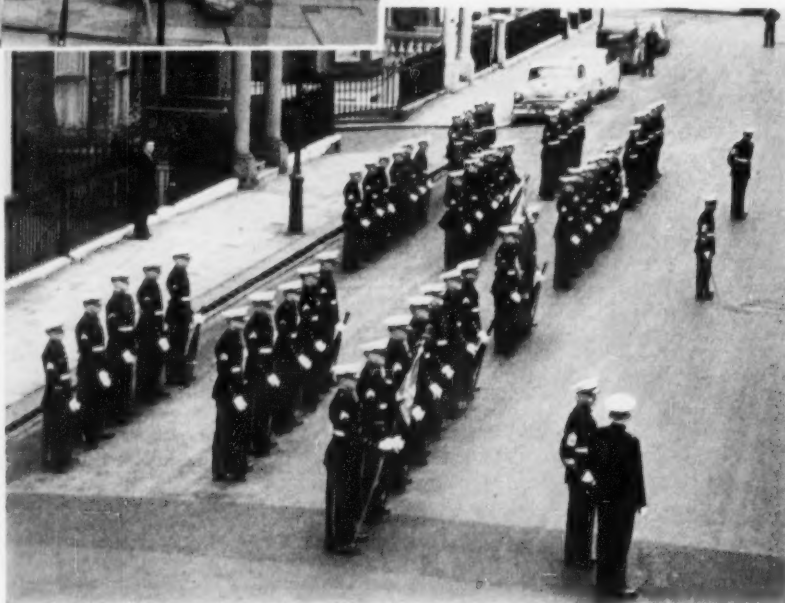
Official U.S. Marine Corps Photo
Pvt. J. O'Bannon, descendant of Presley O'Bannon, showed Maj. Paige a Mameluke sword

WE—THE MARINES (cont.)

Firearms Safety

The Marine Corps Recruiting Station, Minneapolis, Minn., was awarded the Governor's Firearm Safety Award for 1956. The award was made at the first annual State Firearms Conference held in Minneapolis.

The award was given to the Marines for their outstanding contributions to the Youth Firearms Safety Training Program. Marine personnel through-



Official U. S. Navy Photo
London's Marine Detachment formed for an inspection by General Randolph McC. Pate

out the state helped to conduct clinics and training classes for senior instructors. They also supervised firing lines and acted as safety coaches for youths from 11 to 16 years of age.

Marine Corps Recruiting Station
Minneapolis, Minn.

Battle Memento

A battered Marine Corps steel helmet that once protected a Medal of Honor winner now rests upon the life-sized bust of another national hero.

A relative living in Port Elizabeth, South Africa wrote First Marine Division headquarters at Camp Pendleton, requesting an old helmet to put on a life-sized bust of Lieutenant Frank N. Mitchell, who was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor for heroism in Korea. Captain Henry A. Commiskey, also decorated with the



Nation's highest award for valor, offered his own helmet for the purpose.

Lt. Mitchell served in Korea as the leader of a rifle platoon with the Seventh Marine Regiment. On a patrol through a thickly wooded area, on November 26, 1950, his platoon was ambushed from point blank range. For his actions following this ambush, Lt. Mitchell was awarded the Medal of Honor.

His citation read in part: "Boldly dashing to the front under blistering fire from automatic weapons, he seized an automatic rifle from one of the wounded men and effectively trained it against the attackers and, when his ammunition was expended, picked up and hurled hand grenades with deadly accuracy."

Capt. Commiskey was cited for single-handedly assaulting an enemy machine gun nest while armed with only a .45-caliber pistol.

Capt. Commiskey said that he did not know Lt. Mitchell personally but pointed out, "I did know him—as did every other Marine in the First Division—by reputation for what he did. I consider it an honor to contribute my helmet."

Information Section
First Marine Division (Reinf)
Camp Pendleton, Calif.
END

SEPTEMBER CRAZY CAPTION WINNER



SUBMITTED BY
TSGT. RALPH N. LUNA
MARINE CORPS RECRUITING STATION
POST OFFICE BUILDING
RALEIGH, N. C.

◊ "That makes 37 consecutive
conversions for Moose!"

Here's another chance for readers to dream up their own Crazy Captions. *Leatherneck* will pay \$25 for the craziest caption received before February 1. It's easy. Think up a crazy caption for the cartoon below, print it on the line under the cartoon and fill in your name and complete address. Tear out the cartoon and coupon and mail to *Leatherneck Magazine*, P.O. Box 1918, Washington 13, D.C.

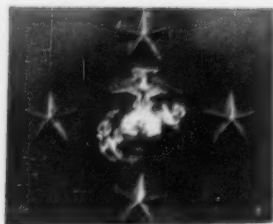
The winning caption will be published in the March issue.



NAME

ADDRESS IN FULL

1256



IF I WERE

Commandant

Checks for \$25.00 have been mailed to the writers of the letters which appear on these pages. Leatherneck will continue to print—and pay for—ideas expressed by readers who have sincere constructive suggestions for a better Corps. If you were Commandant, what would you do? Your answer may bring you a check. Write your suggestions in the form of a double-spaced typewritten letter of not more than 200 words, and mail to Leatherneck, P. O. Box 1918, Washington 13, D. C. Be sure to include your name, rank, and service number.

Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would direct that representative enlisted personnel be included as members of the Permanent Marine Corps Uniform Board. This would allow for a more realistic appraisal and added factual first-hand information relative to the merits and demerits of enlisted uniform apparel and accoutrements.

Further, it would be in keeping with the current Marine Corps policy to increase the prestige and responsibility of Staff Non-Commissioned Officers in the Marine Corps. Since we now have Non-Commissioned Officers serving on Court-Martial Boards, and performing duty as members of the Drill Instructor Advisory Council within the Recruit Commands, I would take another important step and include them in the function of determining what clothing and equipment should be adopted for use by the enlisted man.

WO Kenneth J. Marshall
067698

Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would insure that night firing of T.O. weapons and crew-served weapons be made a requirement of each divisional unit training schedule. With the increasing emphasis on night movement, both tactical and administrative, the need for the above requires no further explanation.

Two (2) types of firing should be accomplished.

1. Defensive firing, where the shooter is in a fox hole and targets on rails are moving toward him.

2. Offensive firing, where the shooter moves along prescribed courses and surprise targets are presented to him. This could be expanded to pre-briefing the shooter as to his mission and letting the man decide whether he should fire or hide, according to the mission assigned.

TSgt. Robert E. Nicholls
569697

Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would establish a program whereby officers and senior NCOs would be exchanged with the armed forces of other nations. Even today, during relative peacetime, we can receive valuable experience in guerrilla warfare (Malaya, Indonesia), outpost and jungle warfare (Viet Nam, Laos, Cambodia), anti-terrorist activity (against Mau Maus and Huks), and desert situations (Arab-Israeli dispute). Where military activity is non-existent, much can be learned from observation of the training and discipline of the world's most respected fighting units, e.g. the Guards, the Legion, the Royal Marines, etc.

The practice of sending promising officers to serve on the staff or as observers of foreign units is an honored one, of long standing. It will increase the professional knowledge and competence of the Marine Corps, and the officers, if carefully chosen, will prove excellent ambassadors to the military brotherhood.

Language qualifications would be desirable, but English is rapidly replacing French as the second language in most military forces. If sufficient warning could be given prior to actual receipt of orders, it would be a mighty poor Marine who would not achieve at least a working lingual knowledge of the country to which he was being sent.

Capt. Richard W. Smith
051963

Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would offer to all *fully qualified* personnel submitting a request for transfer to the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve the option of transferring to the Fleet or of being assigned to an Inspector-Instructor Staff to fill a billet vacancy, commensurate with rank and MOS, in the area in which they have chosen as a permanent residence, for a minimum tour of five years; if performance was satisfactory another tour could be assigned. If at any time during the assignment performance of duty was unsatisfactory, transfer to

the "Fleet" would be automatic. Since there are so few billets available to this type personnel, thorough screening by a board at HQMC would be necessary prior to offering the option. Assignments of this type would specifically benefit the Corps since the majority of these Reservists would settle in their hometowns and have personal contact with leading citizens and could promote the Marine Corps and specifically the Reserve Program to the fullest degree, and on a continuing basis.

MSgt. Frank J. Perkins
362323

Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would create a special department in HQMC devoted to retirement pay. It is my opinion that the young men now being separated from the Marine Corps would reconsider reenlisting in light of the following suggestion:

When a young man enters the Marine Corps at age 17, it is known that in 20 years, if he has attained the rank of master sergeant, he can retire with retirement pay in the amount of \$152.10 per month. Considering the life expectancy to be age 65, that means the man will receive retirement pay for 28 years, or 336 months, amounting to \$51,105.60. Then at those figures, the Marine Corps must lay aside, each year, \$2555.60 toward each man's retirement for the 20 years he spends in the Corps. Why not then, give each "Boot" a personal record to show him how much retirement pay he has "earned" so far? At the end of each year, his card could



be brought up to date to show how much he has put away toward retirement, providing he stays in for "twenty."

So, at the end of his first four-year cruise, his "Retirement Pay Card" would show a balance of \$10,222.40. What young man could force himself to give up that much money that he has already earned toward retirement?

SSgt. Charles W. Hysell
1316111

Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would take action to correct the following situation:

At some posts or stations the gate sentries are apparently required to salute the occupants of a vehicle bearing an officer's decalcomania or license whether or not an officer is actually identified as being among the occupants of the vehicle.

To require this is, in my opinion, to degrade the salute. The salute is, we are taught, a mark of respect or courtesy among members of the military.

Saluting, or the lack thereof, is an item of constant concern in the Marine Corps. If it is to become less a concern, it must be kept on as high a plane as possible. It must be used only where an entitlement thereto exists. It must be given and returned in a smart and dignified manner.

No Marine should be required to render the salute to the occupants of a vehicle merely because the vehicle bears an officer's decalcomania or license. The occupants are often the dependents or guests of the officer whose vehicle they are operating.

To correct this, I would, if I were Commandant, issue an order that no Marine is to render the salute to any person who is not *actually* recognized as the superior or senior officer of the Marine who is expected to render the salute.

CWO Walter W. Whitehouse
016006

Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would institute a policy change for recruit training graduates in regard to line organizations.

With the obvious exceptions of the men with very high General Classification Test scores, each Marine would serve a tour of duty in a line company. After such a tour of 12 or 14 months, I would "open" the technical fields of training.

Those who wish to remain in a line organization have obviously found their desired place in the Corps and would continue to serve as competent, willing, fighting men.

Those who request transfers to the various technical fields have at least a basic knowledge of the needs and duties of a line company. In an emergency they would have a solid background to call upon. More important—they have gained a definite knowl-

edge of the "why" of support organizations. No matter what the field, the application to a line company's need is a real one instead of words and phrases from an instructor or superior.

This knowledge gives a greater understanding of the importance of each designated assignment. Any individual appreciates a valuable assignment rather than a meaningless one.

A knowledge of the "why" of assignments also leads to a certain degree of self-satisfaction in a job well done. This satisfaction greatly increases morale, which is noticeably slack in many support organizations.

This increased morale, knowledge, and understanding would also be a great stepping-stone to more re-enlistments of qualified Marines.

Cpl. James F. Baier
1294483

Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would change the official color of Marine Corps dress shoes to black. It is my considered opinion that such a directive would not only result in a uniformity in the color of shoes worn by members of the Marine Corps, but would enhance the appearance of the Marine in any of the uniforms with which dress shoes are currently worn. Perusal of comments made after a vast majority of personnel inspections will reveal considerable mention of "shoes of a non-regulation color." This discrepancy, which the Marine Corps has been plagued with consistently during my few years of service, would be corrected immediately if the official color was changed to black. Such a directive could be complied with at slight expense to the Marine Corps. Brown shoes currently in stock could continue to be issued until all were disposed of. The individual Marine could be held responsible for seeing to it that his shoes were dyed black by a date to be specified by the Commandant.

One further benefit to be gained by such an order would be the financial saving which would accrue to the officers who are currently required to maintain in a serviceable condition the following items of footwear: boots, field shoes, white shoes, and brown shoes (or is it cordovan, dark brown, or dark brown mahogany, now), *plus black shoes for wear with the blue uniform.*

WO G. J. DeCaro
023592

END

In Reserve



Edited by LTJG Allen G. Hammond



Photo by Kenneth White for
Maj. G. Lee, 16 Corps Co., Sacramento, Calif.
LTJG worked actively until his age was changed



Photo by G. Lee for
Texas Democratic Congressman L. Richardson
was guest of John Ford aboard the Coast Sea

Outstanding Marine

Private Carlo Lombard, Jr., and his platoon Company, Lynn, Mass., was recently named "Marine of the Month" for the month ended in winning ten drinking girls last summer.

While on guard duty at Nahant Beach, Lombard pulled an eight-year-old girl out of the dunes and was awarded and later in the day he brought in a 11-year-old and administered artificial respiration until she awoke.

A member of Lt. May's high school, Lombard was starting out on the football team and a member of the school's basketball and baseball teams. He also was 100 percent drill attendance with the Reserve unit.

LTJG Lee
Lynn, Mass.

The "Brown System"

At Brown Station, Mass., by comparative values, come up with with making Navy Demo a 21-point indicator to Shipper, West State Teachers College on any given Saturday.

First Lieutenant Richard E. Brown, assistant instructor-instructor of Marine's 1st Automatic Weapons Battery, told part, part and calendar and come up with an equally surprising answer. He proved that eight-year service is actually shorter than six-and-a-half years.

The key to the "Brown System" of calculation is in breaking time down into "man-days" served.

For example, Lt. Brown pointed out that a six-year obligor will spend 150 days on active duty as opposed to an eight-year obligor's 180. While freely admitting that a six-year Reserve

served less time attending drill, 144 days against 180 days, Lt. Brown pointed out that the eight-year man actually serves 288 days or approximately six and one-half months less than the six-year Reserve.

When the ship is down and the obligation is "called" or the professor will use his own version of the rule. The eight-year man discharges the bulk of the military obligation at home, meanwhile earning draft deferment, re-employment rights and educational opportunities.

Are these points strong enough to convince draftable young men? Lt. Brown thinks so. Of his 4000 youths monthly draftable for the Six-Month Training Program, 600 out of 600 who had the "Brown System" explained to them chose the eight-year obligation.

LTJG C. E. Jones
dmsC480, Albuquerque, N.M.



Members of the 61st Special Infantry Company, Lexington, Ky., met De Forest Kelly and Lee Marvin during filming of "Raintree County"

Eager Badger

The 7th Engineer Company of Green Bay, Wis., accomplished an enlistment while undergoing their annual field training. Donald H. Truesdale

celebrated his 17th birthday the day after the unit's arrival at Camp Lejeune. Since he could not become a member prior to that date, he was unable to fly with the unit to Summer Camp. He drove to Lejeune with a

member of the Inspector-Instructor Staff advanced detail and was sworn in after the unit's arrival. Major Marion G. Truesdale, senior trial counsel for the Camp Lejeune legal staff and also the youngster's uncle, swore him in.

Capt. W. P. Haight
"Ninth District Reporter"
9thMCRRD, Chicago, Ill.

Public Service

The Lynchburg, Va., Junior Chamber of Commerce recently honored Captain Robert R. Ritchie III and Staff Sergeant Andrew P. Slone for "distinguished service to the community." Both received Certificates of Merit.

Capt. Ritchie, Inspector-Instructor of the 8th Special Infantry Company, was cited for participation in the Jaycee Bowl parade, the Jaycee Bowl game, the Orphan's Christmas Shopping Tour, the Teen-age Tennis Tournament, the Soap Box Derby, the State Babe Ruth League Tournament and the Country Music Festival.

Sgt. Slone, a member of Capt. Ritchie's staff, either participated in or helped organize the Easter Sunrise Service, the Soap Box Derby and drill instruction of Girl Scouts and CAP cadets.

TSgt. A. W. Weeks
5thMCRRD, Washington, D.C.
END



Camera teams from VTU (S) 12-36, Santa Monica, Calif., covered Reserve activities at all of the West

Coast bases during Summer Camp. The completed sound picture will be released to the Reserve units

In Reserve



Edited by TSgt. Allen G. Mainard



Photo by Sacramento (Calif.) Bee
MSgt. Bill Horn, 2d Cargo Co., Sacramento, Calif.,
I-I Staff, honked a-pleenty until this sign was changed



Official U. S. Navy Photo
Texas Democratic Congressman, J. Rutherford,
was guest of Adm. Ward aboard the Coral Sea

Outstanding Marine

Private Chris Lombard, Jr., 2nd Engineer Company, Lynn, Mass., was recently named "Marine of the Month" for his heroic action in rescuing two drowning girls last Summer.

While life-guarding at Nahant Beach, Lombard pulled an eight-year-old girl out of the choppy surf one morning and later in the day, he brought in a 17-year-old and administered artificial respiration until she revived.

A senior at St. Mary's high school, Lombard was starting end on the football team and a member of the school's basketball and baseball teams. He also has 100 percent drill attendance with his Reserve unit.

2nd Engineer Co.
Lynn, Mass.

The "Brown System"

A clever statistician can, by comparative scores, come up with odds making Notre Dame a 21-point underdog to Slippery Rock State Teachers College on any given Saturday.

First Lieutenant Richard E. Brown, Assistant Inspector-Instructor of Akron's 1st Automatic Weapons Battery, took pad, pencil and calendar and came up with an equally surprising answer.

He proved that eight years' service is actually shorter than six—and easier to do too!

The key to the "Brown System" of calculation is in breaking time down into "man-days" served.

For example, Lt. Brown pointed out that a six-year obligor will spend 730 days on active duty as opposed to an eight-year obligor's 180. While freely admitting that a six-year Reservist

serves less time attending drill, 144 days against 105 days, Lt. Brown hastens to point out that the eight-year man actually serves 286 days, or approximately nine and one-half months less than the six-year Reservist.

When the chips are down and the lieutenant is "called" he can produce not one, but four aces-in-the-hole. The eight-year man discharges the bulk of his military obligation at home, meanwhile earning draft deferment, re-employment rights and educational opportunities.

Are these points strong enough to convince eligible young men? Lt. Brown thinks so. Of five Akron youths recently eligible for the Six-Month Training Program, five out of five who had the "Brown System" explained to them, chose the eight-year obligation.

MSgt. C. R. Barrow
4thMCRRD, Philadelphia, Pa.



Members of the 61st Special Infantry Company, Lexington, Ky., met De Forest Kelly and Lee Marvin during filming of "Raintree County"

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The 7th Engineer Company of Green Bay, Wis., accomplished an enlistment while undergoing their annual field training. Donald H. Truesdale

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Sgt. Slone, a member of Capt. Ritchie's staff, either participated in or helped organize the Easter Sunrise Service, the Soap Box Derby and drill instruction of Girl Scouts and CAP cadets.

TSgt. A. W. Weeks
5thMCRRD, Washington, D.C.
END



Camera teams from VTU (S) 12-36, Santa Monica, Calif., covered Reserve activities at all of the West

Coast bases during Summer Camp. The completed sound picture will be released to the Reserve units

Official USMC Photo

CORPS ALBUM

HERE ARE six more of the Old Corps photos which we will print as a regular feature. *Leatherneck* will pay \$15.00 for old photos of this type accepted for publication. Please include date, outfit, or any other available identification. Mail your Old Corps photos to CORPS ALBUM EDITOR, *Leatherneck Magazine*, Box 1918, Washington 13, D. C. All photos will be returned.



Submitted by Mrs. W. E. Clemons
In 1862, Col. J. L. Broome's
men helped take New Orleans



Submitted by Sergeant Major W. G. Huntley
Marines of WWI added color to the Philadelphia Industrial Parade
in September, 1919. Major E. H. Conger was in charge of the detail

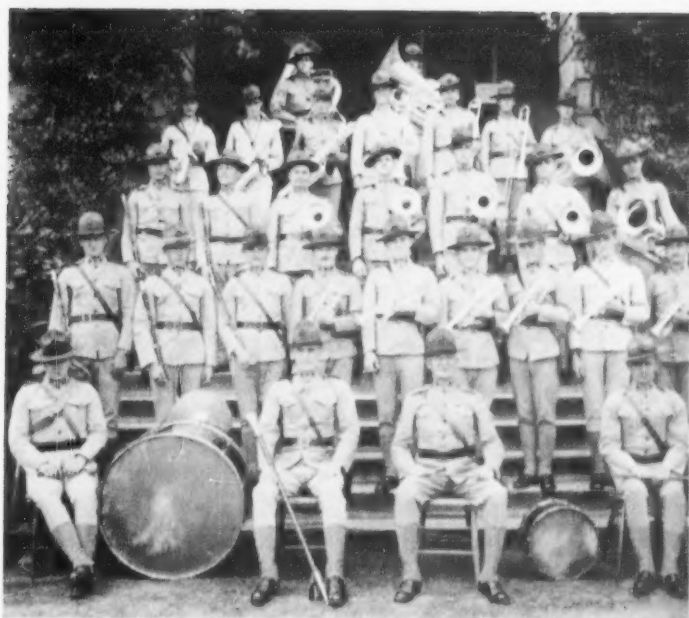
The avalanche of interesting, rare and unique photographs we have received for this department has been both overwhelming and gratifying. However, among the submitted pictures we are finding that many readers are sending old photo postcards and clippings from magazines and other publications. Unfortunately, we cannot undertake to reprint this type of material because, in most cases, it is protected by prior copyright.

Then, too, readers have been sending fragile, brittle photos. Although every care is given to these age-old mementos here at the office, some of them have been damaged in the mails before they reach us. For this reason, we suggest that all submitted photos for Corps Album be carefully wrapped and well-protected by heavy cardboard backing or tubing.



In 1931, the Marines returned to the United States
after many years of bandit fighting in Nicaragua.

Submitted by Sergeant Richard L. Morris
The Marines who fought during WW II profited by
the experiences of these Nicaraguan campaigners



Submitted by Mr. O. W. Stokes

Pearl Harbor Marines stepped lively in 1925 when the 29-man Post Band played for the reviews and parades

Submitted by SSgt. B. F. Westergaard, USMC (Ret'd.)



Egyptian guides profited in Cairo in 1909 when U.S. Marines from the "Great White Fleet" visited Egypt



Lt. G. C. Thomas (first row, fifth from right) was with the 75th Company, 6th Marines in 1919 when

it moved into Hohningen, Germany, as part of the occupation force. The unit went to France in 1917

Submitted by Mr. H. V. Anderson

Transfers



Each month *Leatherneck* publishes names of the top three pay grade personnel transferred by Marine Corps Special Orders. We print as many as space permits. These columns list abbreviations of both old and new duty stations. This feature is intended primarily to provide information whereby Marines may maintain a closer contact with this important phase of the Corps.

This listing is for information purposes only, and is NOT to be construed as orders. It is subject to HQMC modifications.

SERGEANTS MAJOR FIRST SERGEANTS MASTER SERGEANTS

ADKINS Jr., Edwin A. (3049) 10thInfBn
Seattle Wash to MarCorSupCen Barstow
ADKINSON, Frank (3412) 1stMAW to
2dMAW
ALLEN, William S. (3361) MCRDep PI
to MCB CamPen FFT
ANNOTTE, Jackson A. (3481) AirFMFPac
to MAD NATTC Memphis
AYME, Chester J. (2771) 3dMarDiv to
MCFA Sfranc
BARKER, John A. (3412) 1stMAW to
NAAS Edenton NC
BENDER, Elmer C. (3613) 1stMAW to
MCAS El Toro
BISCHAK, Alexander (7113) 1stMAW to
MCAS El Toro
BLAIR, Eldon E. (3051) MarCorSupCen
Barstow to QMSchool Ft Lee Va
BOBB, Frederick (3359) MCRDep PI to
MB NB Skltn
BOIRE, Maurice W. (3141) 7thRifBn
Dover NJ to MCB CamPen FFT
BROWN, Powell B. (1833) MCB CamPen
to MCRDep PI
BRYANS, Larry D. (3038) 8th MCRD
Norfolk to MCB CamPen FFT
BUNN, Joseph E. (3413) 1stMAW to
NAAS Edenton NC
BUZHARDT, Boyd (3039) 8th MCRD
Norfolk to MCB CamPen FFT
CALDWELL, Robert H. (3038) 1st MCR-
RD Garden City NY to MCRDep PI
CAPPELLUO, Thomas (3049) MB NB
Skltn to FortTrs 2d Palms
CAYTON, Robert M. (3038) MCRDep PI
to 1stMarBrig
CHANDLER, Herman H. (3011) MCB
CamPen 12th MCRD
CLOUSE, John J. (3039) 12th MCRD
to 1stMarDiv
COLLINS, Woodrow (3371) MCRDep PI
to 2dMAW
CONLEY, James F. (3413) 2dMAW to
MB NTC Glakes
COOPER, Samuel W. (3441) 2dMAW to
MCAS El Toro
COUCH, Harold T. (3621) MAD NATTC
Memphis to MCAS El Toro FFT
COYLE, James A. (3413) 1stMarBrig to
2dMAW
CGR, Gordon H. (3011) 1stMAW to MC-
AS Miami
CRAWFORD, Lee (3049) MarCorComp
NavAdvGru Korea to MarCorSupCen
Barstow
CULP Jr., Omar (3049) FortTrs FMF-
Pac to MCAS El Toro FFT
CUTTER, Verle W. (3211) 1stMarDiv to
MarCorSupCen Barstow
DAVIDSON, Milton J. (3049) MB NB
Treas to MCB CamPen
DOBBS, Joe (3141) 8th MCRD
Norfolk to MCB CamPen FFT
DUNLAVY, Harry C. (3039) 12th MCRD
Sfranc to MCB CamPen FFT
DYER, James K. (3141) MCB CamPen
to MCAS El Toro
EDDINS, Noble A. (3141) 3dMarDiv to
MCS Quant
ELLIS, Sr., Elva (3231) 3dMarDiv to
MCAS El Toro
FITZSIMMONS, John (3481) 1stMAW to
MCAS El Toro

FREEMAN, Robert M. (3081) MarCor-
Dep Phila to MCB CamLej
GERSKOFF, William (7041) 1stMAW to
MCFA Santa Ana
GLOGOWSKY, Stanley A. (3036) 1st-
WpnBn Forest Park Ill to MCB Cam-
Pen FFT
GREEN, McKinley (3413) 1stMAW to
MCAS El Toro
GREY, Alvin H. (3111) MCB CamLej to
MCAS El Toro FFT
GRINNALDS, Brantley C. (3039) 3dMar-
Div to MCB Quant
GUMLENNY, Theodore J. (3141) 1st-
MCRD Garden City NY to MCB
CamPen FFT
HAFFER, Floyd D. (2111) MCRDep PI to
MCS Quant
HALSROD, Russell (3412) 1stMAW to
MARTD MARTC NAS Columbus Ohio
HARWARD Jr., Pleas W. (3039) MCRDep
PI to 1stMarBrig
HERBERT Jr., Walter W. (3413) MCAS
CherPI to MCAS Beaufort SC
HESTER, Floyd E. (3621) AirFMFPac to
MCAS El Toro FFT
HIGGINS Jr., Russell L. (3621) AirFMF-
Pac to MCAS El Toro FFT
HOFFMAN, Albert F. (3039) MB NB
Phila to 2dMarDiv
HOLLAND, Albert L. (3049) 32dSplInf-
Co San Bernardino Calif to MarCorSupCen
Barstow
HORTON, Carl E. (3049) FortTrs FMF-
Pac to 10thInfBn Seattle Wash
HUDSON, Benjamin (3039) MCRDep PI
to 1stMarBrig
IRWIN, Charles C. (3141) MARTD MAR-
RTC NAS Jax to MCB CamPen FFT
JOBLIN, Lathan (3039) 3dMarDiv to
MCFA New River NC
KAISER, Eddie L. (3141) MD USS
Philippines Sea to MARTC NAS Glen-
view Ill
KEIRN, Carl (3081) MCB CamLej to
HQMC
KELLY, Patrick T. (1347) 1stMarDiv
to MCRDep PI
KEMP, Kenneth E. (3039) MCB CamPen
to MCB CamPen FFT
KLEBS, Donald (3413) 1stMAW to 2d-
MAW
KNAUFF, Eugene C. (3431) MarCorSup-
Cen Barstow to MCB CamPen
KUDSKI, Charles (3412) 1stMAW to 2d-
MAW
KOVAL, Stephen (3049) MarCorSupCen
Barstow to 1stMarDiv
KRUMLEIGH, Daniel C. (2131) Fort-
Trs FMFPac to 1stMarDiv
KUCHERA, Carl J. (3413) 1stMAW to
MARTD MARTC NAS Akron
LANGSTON Jr., John L. (3441) MCRDep
PI to HQMC
LEWIS, Willie H. (3271) 2dMarDiv to
MarCorComp NavAdvGru Korea
LILGUNS, Albert T. (3413) 1stMAW to
MCAS El Toro
LONG, Clyde M. (3141) 1stMarDiv to
MD USS Bremerton Wash
LUCAS, Merrill W. (3039) 8th MCRD
Norfolk to MCB CamPen FFT
MANGUM, Carl S. (3141) HQMC to 7th-
RifBn Dover NJ
MARKS, Daniel H. (3621) MB NB
NATTC PI Mugu Calif to MAD NATTC
Chicago, Trevor L. (3271) 9th MCRD
MC Caba to MCB CamLej

MC GREE, Ben M. (1833) 1stMarDiv to
MCRDep SDiego
MEADOWS, John R. (3111) MB NB Treas
to Sfranc to MCB CamPen
MESSER, Samuel A. (3441) 1stMAW to
2dMAW
MILLS, Adrian J. (3441) 1stMAW to
MCS Quant
MINARD, Donald J. (1347) MarCorSup-
Cen Barstow to 1stMarDiv
MITCHELL, George A. (3039) MCRDep
SDiego to FMFLant NB NuvA
MORIN, Leo S. (3731) AirFMFPac to
MCAS El Toro
NANNEY Jr., Wade M. (2111) 2dMar-
Div to MB 8th & Eye St WashDC
NEAL, Charles D. (3413) 1stMAW to
MCAS El Toro
NEWMITH, Johnnie C. (3039) MB NB
Newport to 2dMarDiv
NORCROSS, Roger N. (3141) 32dSplInf-
Co San Bernardino Calif to MCAS El
Toro FFT
O'CONNOR, Bernard (3511) 1stMAW to
MCAS Miami
PAGE Jr., Stephen T. (3141) 3dMarDiv
to MARTD MARTC NAS Jax
PALEY, George R. (2329) 1stMarBrig to
FortTrs CamLej
PAYNE, Rhody A. (3049) FortTrs FMF-
Pac to MB NB Skltn
PETERSON, John H. (3141) 4th MCRD
Phila to MCAS El Toro FFT
POWELL, Herbert L. (3441) 1stMAW to
MCAS El Toro
PRITCHARD, D. (3621) MB NB NAS
NATTC PI Mugu Calif to MAD NAT-
TC Memphis
PRICE, Frank W. (3231) 1stMAW to
MCAS El Toro
PROCTOR, George T. (3527) AirFMFLant
to MCRDep PI
RITCHIE, Glenn R. (3412) 4th MCRD
Phila to MB NTC Glakes
RUPE, William W. (3412) 1stMAW to
MCAS El Toro
SACHS, William A. (3413) 1stMAW to
MCAS El Toro
SAMPSON, Donald (3413) 1stMAW to
MCFA New River NC
SANDIELLO, Louis (3038) 8th MCR-
RD Phila to MCRDep PI
SEARCY, Harden R. (3231) 1stMAW to
MCAS El Toro
SLOCUMB, Arthur A. (3412) MCRDep
PI to 9th MCRD Chicago
SMITH, Edward J. (3019) MB NB Skltn
to MCRDep PI
SMITH, George R. (3039) 12th MCRD
Phila to MCB CamPen FFT
SMITH, Harold L. (3271) MCAS CherPI
to MB NB Skltn
SMITH, James (3039) 5th MCRD Wash-
DC to 2dMarDiv
SNYDER, Arthur (3039) MCRDep PI to
2dMarDiv
SPERKAS, Steve (3511) MARTD MAR-
TC NAS Seattle Wash to MCAS El
Toro FFT
STINNETT, William E. (3039) 2dMarDiv
to MB NavArts Port Lyautey
TATE, James E. (3049) 2dMarDiv to
MarCorComp NavAdvGru Korea
TAYLOR, Harold O. (3412) 1stMAW to
2dMAW
TERLITZ, Frank W. (7041) AirFMFPac
to MCAS El Toro FFT
THOMAS, Harry M. (3481) AirFMFPac
to MAD NATTC Memphis

THOMAS, Otis W. (3049) FortTrs FMF-
Lant to 5th MCRD WashDC
THOMPSON, Douglas (2643) MCRDep
PI to MCS Quant
TRAMMELL, William C. (3039) MB NAS
Jax to 2dMarDiv
TUPPER, Deane R. (3431) 1stMAW to
MAD NATTC Jax
TURNER, Alfred J. (1071) 12th MCRD
Sfranc to MCB CamPen
TUZ, Walter W. (7113) 1stMAW to
MCAS El Toro
URBAN, Edward J. (3011) 3d155mmHew-
Bn Trenton NJ to FortTrs CamLej
WADDINGTON, Albert J. (3312) 5th
MCRD Atlanta to MCB CamPen
FFT
WALKOWSKI, William (7113) 1stMAW
to 2dMAW
WALTER, George A. (3512) MCAS Cher-
PI to MCAS Kaneohe Bay
WARE, Winlow G. (3049) 8th MCRD
Atlanta to MCRDep PI
WARRING, Francis (3431) 1stMAW to
MCAS El Toro
WATLEY, Sevier E. (3049) MarCorSup-
Cen Albany to MB NNSVD Plum Va
WEBB, James C. (3049) MarCorSupCen
Albany to 2dDepSupBn Phila
WEIGHTMAN, Robert L. (1179) MCB
CamPen to 3dDepBn Phila On
WHITAKER, Jack T. (3039) MCRDep
PI to MCS Quant
WILLIAMS, Curtis S. (3039) MCRDep
PI to 1stMarBrig
WILLIAMS, Leon B. (3039) 4th MCRD
Phila to MCB CamPen FFT
WOLCZAK, Victor (3413) 1stMAW to
MCAS El Toro
WRONA, Pete (3039) 4th MCRD Phila
to 2dMarDiv
ZUBER, Harry J. (3412) 1stMAW to 2d-
MAW

TECHNICAL SERGEANTS

ABBOTT, Harry E. (3039) MB NB An-
napolis to 5th MCRD WashDC
ADCOCK, Paul W. (3141) 5th MCRD
Atlanta to FortTrs CamLej
AMANN, Armand (3413) 1stMAW to
MCAS El Toro
APPLING, Herman M. (3537) AirFMF-
Pac to MCRDep PI
ARCUNI, Greste K. (3413) 1stMAW to
MCFA New River NC
BAILEY, Elvie S. (3039) 50thSplInfCo
Wichita Falls Tex to 2dMarDiv
BAKER Jr., Charles E. (1831) MCB Cam-
Pen to 1stMarBrig
BARFIELD, Woodrow (3038) MCRDep
PI to 2dMAW
BEAMAN, Harold R. (3412) 1stMAW to
MARTD MARTC NAS Seattle
Wash
BEATTIE, Whitney G. (3337) 1stMAW
to MCAS El Toro
BEATTY, Eugene J. (3441) AirFMFPac
to MAD NATTC Memphis
BELWE, Noah H. (3671) MCB CamLej
to MCB CamPen FFT
BENNETT, Fred (3039) MCRDep PI
to MB NSB New London Conn
BIERD, William V. (3413) 9th MCRD
Chicago to MCB CamPen FFT
BINGON, Jesse E. (3039) MCRDep PI to
1stMarBrig
BISHOP, Charles W. (2511) MCB Cam-
Pen to MB FtArts Yokosuka Japan
BLAKELY, Gerald A. (3049) 2d155mm-
HowBn Los Angeles to MCB CamPen
FFT
BLIZARD, Herbert E. (2131) MCRDep
PI to 1stMarBrig
BOLDOSER, William R. (3481) Air-
FMFPac to MAD NATTC Memphis
BRAGE, Jack A. (3039) 9th MCRD
Chicago to MCB CamPen FFT
BRANTLEY, Elmond A. (3039) 2dMar-
Div to MCRDep PI
BROOKER, James T. (3039) MarCorComp
NavAdvGru Korea to MarCorSupCen
Barstow
BURDEN, Charles D. (3371) MCRDep
PI to MCB CamPen FFT
BURNETTE, Fred S. (3481) AirFMFPac
to MAD NATTC Memphis
CAMPBELL, Colonel K. (3039) 9th
MCRD Chicago to MB NB Treas is
Sfranc
CARDEN, James P. (3511) AirFMFPac
to 1stMAW
CASSIDY, Paul J. (3039) 1stMarDiv to
MARTD MARTC NAS Oakland
CAVALLUZZI, Joseph A. (1811) 1stMar-
Div to MCRDep PI
CHODAT, James F. (2511) AirFMFPac
to MCRDep SDiego
CLAPSADDE, Robert E. (3413) 8th
MCRD Norfolk to MCAS El Toro
COLL, Edward K. (3020) 3dMarDiv to
MCB CamLej
CONDER, Roy R. (3049) MCB CamPen
to 50thSplInfCo Yakima Wash
COREY, Ernest H. (3061) MCB CamLej
to MCB CamPen FFT
CRAWFORD, Thomas G. (3141) MarPac
to MB NB Treas is Sfranc
CRIDER, Willard C. (3039) MCB Cam-
Pen to MCB CamPen FFT
CROWE, William B. (3039) MCRDep PI
to 2dMarDiv
DALTON, Chester S. (3141) 1st MCRD
Garden City NY to MCB CamPen FFT
DELOACH, William R. (3413) 1stMAW
to MCAS Beaufort SC
DICKER, John H. (3611) 1stMAW to
MCAS Miami
DICKEN, Woodrow (3038) MCB Cam-
Lej to MCB CamPen FFT
DICKERSON, Stanley (3413) 1stMAW to
MARTD MARTC NAS Norfolk
DILLMAN, Richard J. (3200) MCRDep
PI to QMSchool Ft Lee Va
DOLEZEL, Ed E. (3511) MAD NATTC
Jax to MCAS El Toro FFT

DRAPER, Clarence M (3049) MCB Cam-
Lej to MarCorComp NavAdvGru Korea
DUGAN Jr., Robert S (3049) 1stMar-
Brig to MCB CamPen
DUNCAN, Edward M (1811) MCRDep PI
to MCB CamPen
EAGER, Albert P (6621) MCRDep S Diego
to MCAS El Toro FFF
EDWARDS, Jerrold L (3516) MCB Cam-
Lej to MarCorComp NavAdvGru Korea
ESTERGAARD III, James J (0441) 2d
MarDiv to H&SBn FMFPac Oahu TH
ETHRIDGE, Walter C (0369) MB NRC
NorVa to MCRDep PI
FAIRBANKS, Arnold H (4131) Air-
FMFPac to HQMC
FAULKNER, Lambdin (0369) MB NS
Kodiak Alaska to 1stMarDiv
FEASER, Herman L (2645) MCS Quant
to MB NS Treas Is S Fran
FISHER, Loyd S (0294) 5thAutoWgns-
Btry Spokane Wash to ForTrps 29
Palms
FLOCK, George E (0369) 21stSplIntCo
Compton Calif to MCB CamPen
FLOYD, James R (1169) MCB CamPen
to MCB CamPen FFF
FOLMAR, Joseph C (1111) MCB CamPen
to MCB CamPen FFF
FOSTER, Robert D (0731) MCB Cam-
Pen to 1stMarDiv
FOWLER, Thomas B (0369) 5thSplInt-
En Mtw to HQMC
FRAZIER, Earl L (5511) 1stMAW to
MCAS El Toro
FULLER, Elliott (1831) MCRDep PI to
MCB CamPen FFF
GAREAU, Jean P (3049) MB NB Phila
to NAAS Edenton NC
GAYLORD, David M (6413) 1stMAW to
MCAS El Toro
GEARHEART, Robert W (0369) MB
FtAerts Yokosuka Japan to 1stMarDiv
GNARINI, Harold M (0369) 1stMarDiv
to MB NS Treas Is S Fran
GORMLEY, Thomas J (0811) 1stMarBrig
to MB NARTS Lake Denmark Dover
NJ
GUBITZ, Andrew (2311) 3dMarDiv to
MCB CamLej
HALIMAN, Robert J (6481) AirFMFPac
to MAD NATTC Memphis
HANSON, Gerald A (0369) 1stMAW to
MarCorSupCen Barstow
HAMPTON, James A (6413) AirFMFLant
to MAD NATTC Memphis
HARD, Dortha E (0441) MCRDep PI to
MCB CamPen
HARRIS, Arthur J (0369) MCRDep PI
to MCS Quant
HARRIS, Gus D (0369) MCRDep PI to
MCB CamPen FFF
HAWARAH, Abraham G (0369) 6th
MCRD Atlanta to MCB CamPen FFF
HAZELET, William S (1369) MCB Cam-
Pen to MCRDep PI
HEDBERG, Howard W (3051) AirFMF-
Pac to MarCorSupCen Barstow
HERBERICH, Robert P (0369) MCB
CamLej to 1stMarDiv
HICKS, Joseph G (0761) ForTrps FMF-
Pac to 1stAutoWgnsBtry Spokane Wash
HOBBS, Edward F (0369) 5thSplIntCo
Yakima Wash to ForTrps 29 Palms
HOGAN, James R (1811) 1stMarDiv to
MCB CamPen FFF
HOLLANDER, Richard D (0441) Air-
FMFPac to HQMC
HOLZEMER, Andrew (6413) 1stMAW to
NAAS Edenton NC
HOOD, Frank J (1831) ForTrps FMF-
Lant to MCS Quant
HRICK, Richard W (0441) 9th MCRD
Chicago to MCAAS Beaufort SC
HUGHES, William H (4029) MCRDep
PI to MCB CamLej
HUGHES, William C (0441) 8th MCRD
to MCAS El Toro FFF
HUMPHRIES, Otis (1371) MCRDep PI
to MCB CamPen FFF
HUNTER, Jimmie E (0369) 12th MCR-
RD S Fran to 1stMarDiv
HUTCHENS, Fred M (0369) 12th MCR-
RD S Fran to MCB CamPen FFF
JENKINS, James E (0441) 5th MCRD
WashDC to AirFMFLant NB NorVa
JOHANSEN, Albert N (6481) AirFMFPac
to MAD NATTC Memphis
JOHNSON, Donald D (0369) 1stMarDiv
to HQMC
JULIANO, Arthur V (3111) MCDD Nor-
Va to MB FtAerts Yokosuka Japan
KEATLEY, George (3516) MarCorComp
NavAdvGru Korea to ForTrps 29 Palms
KEMPSTON, Bennie (3049) MCS Quant
to 5thSplIntCo Lynchburg Va
KENNEDY, Margaret L (0441) HQMC
to MCRDep PI
KERPER, Keith E (3049) 5thSplIntCo
Eddystone Pa to MCB CamPen FFF
KILLIAN, William H (0711) MCB Cam-
Pen to MB 8th & Eye Sth WashDC
KURAS, Paul T (6412) 2dMAW to MAD
NATTC Memphis
KUZMENKO, Tom A (0231) AirFMF-
Pac to MCRDep PI
LABELLE, Henry L (7113) 1stMAW to
MCAS El Toro
LAMBERT, Pershing W (0369) MCRDep
PI to MB NAS Jax
LEONARD, Arthur J (1831) 2dMarDiv
to 3dShorPartGruCo Kalamazoo Mich
LINCOLN, Kenneth R (1111) MCB Cam-
Lej to MB NS Treas Is S Fran
LUCAS, Charles A (7000) 1stMAW to
MCAF New River NC
MARKS, George E (0369) 1th MCRD
Phila to MCB CamPen FFF
MARKS, Robert C (0111) 3dMarDiv to
MCB CamPen
MAROIS, Armand (3049) 2dCommCo
Bklyn to MCAS El Toro FFF
MAROVICH, Peter J (0369) AirFMF-
Pac to MCRDep PI
MAXWELL, Donald R (0441) HQMC to
3dSplIntCo San Bernardino Calif

MC GUINE, Phyllis E (0441) HQMC to
H&SBn FMFPac Oahu TH
MC HUGH, William R (0441) MB NS
Treas Is S Fran to HQMC
MC KEE, Luther W (3049) 2dMarDiv to
5thSplIntCo Eddystone Pa
MC KINNEY, Thomas F (0369) 2dMar-
Div to MB NS Annapolis
MILLER Jr., Clifford P (6481) AirFMF-
Pac to MAD NATTC Memphis
MILLER, Edward R (0300) 3dMarDiv to
2dMarDiv
MONTNEY, Theodore (1841) MCS Quant
to MCB CamPen
MUELLER, Leonard W (4131) 2dMAW
to HQMC
MUNHOFEN, Robert W (3516) 3dMar-
Div to MCB CamPen
MURPHY, Billie C (7041) 2dMAW to
MCAS El Toro FFF
NEASLONEY, Mildred D (0369) MCS
Quant to MCB CamPen FFF
NEWBY, James L (1819) MB 8th & Eye
Sth WashDC to 2dMAW
NEWTON, James T (0441) MarCorSup-
Cen Albany to MB NS Treas Is S Fran
NUTTER, Lonnie J (0369) 5th MCRD
WashDC to MCB CamPen FFF
NYGARD, Donald R (0300) 9th MCR-
RD Chicago to MCB CamPen FFF
O'HEARN, Joseph M (3049) MarCorComp
NavAdvGru Korea to ForTrps 29 Palms
PARKER, Wayne L (0369) 1th MCRD
Phila to MCAS Kaneohe Bay
PARKS, Cecil J (0369) MCRDep PI to
MD NS Kwajalein MI
PARKS, Robert A (0369) 12th MCRD
S Fran to MCB CamPen FFF
PATRICK, Charles C (6431) AirFMF-
Pac to MARTD MARTC NAS Minnea-
polis
PIERCE, Wilson E (0369) MB NRC NB
NorVa to 1stMarBrig
PIERSON, James G (0369) MB NMD
Yorktown Va to MCB CamPen FFF
POLLARD, William L (0369) 1stMarDiv
to MB NPF Indian Head Md
POPP, Edward J (6413) MCAS Miami
to MAD NATTC Memphis
PRYOR, David L (0441) 9th MCRD
Chicago to MCB CamPen FFF
RAMIREZ, George P (6481) AirFMFPac
to MAD NATTC Memphis
REITIG, Henry D (0441) MCRDep
S Diego to MCB CamPen FFF
RICCIARDI, Anthony J (0369) 12th
MCRD S Fran to MCB CamPen FFF
RISSE, Desmond R (3049) MCRDep PI
to 2dCommCo Bklyn
ROBBINS, Donald (6412) 1stMAW to
MARTD MARTC NAS Columbus Ohio
RUSSELL, Ray P (0121) MCAS CherPI
to MCAS El Toro FFF
SANDERSON, Edwin L (6481) AirFMF-
Pac to MAD NATTC Memphis
SAWYER, Robert T (0846) 4th MCRD
Phila to MCB CamPen FFF
SCRAPER, James W (0231) 1stMAW to
1stMarDiv
SHINN, Gene W (0369) NavPhibB Cor-
onado to MCB CamPen
SIEFEN, Augustus E (0369) AirFMF-
Lant to MCB CamPen FFF
SMITH, George F (0231) 2dMarDiv to
MARTD MARTC NAS Weymouth
Mass
SMITH Jr., Henry E (0761) MCRDep
PI to MCB CamLej
SMITH, Robert L (6511) 1stMAW to
MCAS Miami
SNOW, Clifford G (7041) 1stMAW to
MCAF New River NC
SNYDER, Leonard (6413) 1stMAW to
NAAS Edenton NC
SPARKS, Paul D (0369) MB NMD
Yorktown Va to MCB CamPen FFF
SPUSTA, Steve C (3081) MCB CamPen
to H&SBn FMFPac Oahu TH
STELLEMA, Frank R (3049) MarCor-
Comp Albany to MarCorComp Nav-
AdvGru Korea
ST PETER, Arnold A (3049) 1stMAW
to MCAS El Toro
SWETT, Lester E (0369) MCRDep PI
to 5th MCRD Atlanta
TAPPER, John V (3051) 1th MCRD
Phila to MCB CamPen FFF
TERRACE Jr., William (6481) AirFMF-
Pac to MAD NATTC Memphis
THOMAS, Jack (2111) MarCorSupCen
Albany to 1stMarDiv
TOBB, Arling R (0300) MB NavArts
Port Sydney to 2dMarDiv
TUNNELL, Guilford (6412) 1stMAW to
MARTD MARTC NAS Memphis
WALKER, William H (3048) MCAS
CherPI to MCAAS Beaufort SC
WALTERS, Andrew J (0369) 8th MCR-
RD Norfolk to MCB CamPen FFF
WARNER, John S (0361) 2dMAW to
MCB CamLej
WARREN, Boyd R (3051) MCRDep PI
to MB NB Pearl Harbor
WATSON, Vernon (0111) 6th MCRD
Atlanta to MCAS El Toro FFF
WATSON, Wayne F (3061) MCRDep PI
to 1stMarBrig
WEAVER, Mark G (3051) 2dMAW to
1th MCRD Phila
WEST, Earl R (0369) MCRDep PI to
2dMarDiv
WHITAKER, Hoyt M (0369) 2dMarDiv
to MCRDep PI
WHITE, Frederick L (0369) MCB Cam-
Pen to MCAS El Toro FFF
WINKLER Jr., Clarence F (2511) 2d-
MarDiv to MCRDep PI
YENKO, Julius J (6413) 1stMAW to
MCAF New River NC
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TC NAS Grossie lie Mich to MAD
NATTC Jax
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FMFLant to MCAS El Toro FFT
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Muskegon Mich to MCB CamLeJ
BAILLY, Barry H (0359) 10thMCRD
Grand Rapids Mich to MCB CampPen
FFT
BAKER, John B (0259) MCB CamLeJ
to IstMarBrig
BALDERAMA, Bruno (0441) 12th MC-
RRD Sfranc to MCRDep PI
BARNARD, Loren A (0359) MCRDep
PI to 2dMAW
BARNES, Harold I (0141) 4th MCRD
Phila to MCB CampPen FFT
BARNEY, Samuel (0359) 4th MCRD
Phila to MCB CampPen FFT
BARROW, Robert D (3537) MCRDep PI
to 2dMarDiv
BATEMAN Jr., Richard D (1833) 3d-
MarDiv to MCB CampPen
BAUMGARDNER, James R (0385) MCR-
Dep PI to IstMarDiv
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Div to MCAS El Toro
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MCB CampPen FFT
BECK, Thomas E (0141) IstMarDiv to
MarCorGoldWesTranGen Bridgeport Calif
BELL Jr., Jack P (1378) MB NS Pearl
Harbor to IstMarDiv
BELSCHNER, Eugene S (5503) MD Cin-
cinnthgms NB NorVa to MB NS Treas
to Sfranc
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InfCo Pittsfield Mass to MB NS Treas
to Sfranc
BERLEPSCH Jr., Louis F (0385) MCS
Quant to IstMarDiv
BEYERS, Richard D (1373) IstMAW to
MCAS El Toro
BLESKY, Martin F (0141) 9th MCRD
Chicago to MCB CampPen FFT
BOTTINE, George (2511) 2dMarDiv to
MCRDep SDiego
BRAATEN, Richard D (0359) 12th MCR-
RD Sfranc to MCB CampPen FFT
BRADSHAW, Ralph D (3049) 2dMarDiv
to MCRDep PI

BRANSON, Sylvan K (0141) 5th MCR-
RD WashDC to MCRDep PI
BRIDGES Jr., Robert (5611) AirFMF-
Pac to MAD NATTC Memphis
BROOKS, Mason P (2531) MCAS Miami
to MarCorCasCo TI Sfranc FFT
BROWN, John K (371) MCS Quant to
MCAS El Toro FFT
BROWN, Robert L (0141) 8thMCRD
Toledo Ohio to 2dMarDiv
BROWN, William L (0359) MCAS Cher-
po to 2dMarDiv
BROWN, Murray R (0359) 3dMarDiv to
IstMarDiv
BUCKLEY, Marcus W (0141) 8th MCR-
RD Norins to MCAS El Toro FFT
BURRETT, David L (0141) IstMCRD
Atlanta to MCAS Beaufort SC
BURR Jr., Charles A (3061) MCB Cam-
LeJ to HQMC
BURNES, Merion L (5611) IstMAW to
NAAS Edenton NC
BUTLER Jr., William T (3510) ForTrps
FMFLant to MCAS Miami
CALDERON, Jose (0141) 3dMarDiv to
MCAS El Toro
CALDWELL, Harold B (4611) AirFMF-
Pac to MAD NATTC NAS Atlanta
CAMPELLE, Robert (6412) IstMAW to
MARTO MARTC NAS Atlanta
CAMPBELL, Walter C (3537) MCB Cam-
LeJ to MCS Quant
CANNON, John J (0811) 9th MCRD
Chicago to MCB CampPen
CARPENTER, James B (0359) 3dMarDiv
to MB NMD Yorktown Va
CARTE, Bobby G (371) MCRDep PI
to ForTrps CamLeJ
CARTER, Donald S (5411) AirFMFPac
to MCAS El Toro FFT
CARTER, Jack V (5411) AirFMFPac
to MAD NATTC Memphis
CARTER, James E (0141) MD NRC NB
Pittsfield Mass to MCRDep SDiego
CABINI, Natalie P (1378) ForTrps FMF-
Lant to MB WAD Earle NJ
CATHCART, Arthur H (0848) IstMarDiv
to HQMC
CHAPMAN, Charles (5411) IstMAW to
MCAS New River NC
CHAPMAN, James M (0161) ForTrps
FMFLant to HQMC
CLARK, Wallace F (0141) 9th MCRD
Chicago to MCB CampPen FFT
CLARK, William D (0359) MCB CamLeJ
to MCRDep PI
CLINE, Charles L (0211) AirFMFPac to
MCAS El Toro FFT
CLYDE, Wade (1811) 2dMarDiv to MCB
CampPen FFT
COCHRAN, Virgil L (5411) MCAS Cher-
po to MCAS Beaufort SC
COCKRAN, Aubra W (7113) IstMAW to
2dMAW
COLE, Benny B (0359) 9th MCRD
Chicago to MB NS Treas to Sfranc

COLEMAN, Walter K (3537) MCRDep
PI to 2dMarDiv
CORMICKS, Peter (3371) MCRDep PI
to MCAS El Toro FFT
CORRAL, Robert A (2511) 5th MCRD
WashDC to IstMarBrig
CORRIGAN, Saul T (5412) IstMAW to
2dMAW
COTTO-SANTIAGO, William (0751) For-
Trps FMFLant to MCAS El Toro FFT
COURT, Thomas L (0359) MCRDep PI
to MD McCinCinLantFil NB NorVa
DANSEY, Ralph D (0141) HQMC to
ForTrps CamLeJ
DARDARD, Joseph A (0359) 3dMarDiv
to MCB CampPen
DAVE, George R (3371) MCRD PI to
MCB CampPen FFT
DAVIS, Muriel (0141) 8th MCRD
Norins to MCB CampPen FFT
DAVIS, Raymond L (0811) MCRDep PI
to MCB CampPen FFT
DEININGER, Lawrence J (3361) 2dMar-
Div to MB 8th & Eye Sts WashDC
DE LEON, Armando (0359) 3dMarDiv
to IstMarDiv
DELOSKI, Jerome P (1833) MCRDep
PI to 2dMarDiv
DIAZ, John R (0141) Ist MCRD Garden
City NY to MCB CampPen FFT
DICKEY, Robert W (5711) MCB CampPen
to MB NS Treas to Sfranc
DILLON, Kenneth A (0359) 9th MCRD
Chicago to MCB CampPen FFT
DIRKS, Henry F (2561) ForTrps FMF-
Lant to HQMC
DIXON, Willie J (6413) IstMAW to
MARTO MARTC NAS Grossie lie Mich
DOBROW, James D (0141) 3dMarDiv to
MCAS El Toro
DOOL, Raymond R (0141) Ist MCRD
Garden City NY to MCRDep PI
DOOLEY, Joseph R (2511) ForTrps
FMFLant to MCB CampPen FFT
DOUGLAS, Okey J (0359) 3dMarDiv to
MB NMD Yorktown Va
DOWLER, Marvin L (3551) ForTrps
FMFPac to MCB CampPen FFT
DRIVICK III, John R (0711) MB NS
Bklyn to ForTrps CamLeJ
DUGGINS, Richard L (0359) 4th
MCRD Phila to CampPen FFT
DULANEY, Jack W (0359) IstMarDiv to
MB NS Adak Alaska
DUNCAN, Robert L (0359) 3dMarDiv to
2dMarDiv
DUNGER, Robert R (0359) 3dMarDiv to
IstMarDiv
EGGLESTON, Robert R (0359) 3dMarDiv
to MCAS El Toro
ESHLIMAN, Aaretion H (0141) 2dMar-
Div to QMSchol Ft Lee Va
ESPOSITO, Peter G (6413) MCAS Cher-
po to MCRDep PI
EVOSOVICH, Emil W (0359) MCRDep
PI to MB NTC Glakes

FARNER, Harold J (0231) IstMAW to
3dMarDiv
FERRITER, William H (1811) MCRDep
PI to MD USS Saratoga
FITTS, William A (0141) 6th MCRD
Atlanta to H&SB FMFLant NB Nor-
Va
FLOYD, Jack T (4029) HQMC to Mar-
CorCinD Phila
FOGLEMAN, Francis K (0359) 8th MC-
RRD Norins to MCB CampPen FFT
FOX, Vernon F (0141) 9th MCRD Chi-
cago to MCAS El Toro FFT
FREDERICK, Frederick S (0359) 2dMar-
Div to MB NS Bklyn
FULTON, Dewey E (2531) 2dMarDiv to
MCRDep SDiego
FUNK, Carl R (0359) 3dMarDiv to 2d-
MarDiv
GALLAND, John M (2631) IstMarDiv to
MCRDep SDiego
GEE Jr., Eddie A (3041) MCRDep PI
to MCAS Kaneb Bay
GIBSON, Donald F (0231) MARTO
MARTC NAS Dallas Tex to IstMarDiv
GILMORE, Robert H (0141) 4th MCRD
Phila to 2dMarDiv
GLADYSZ, Vincent B (0359) 3dMarDiv
to MB NMD Yorktown Va
GLENN, Dean (2539) ForTrps FMF-
Pac to MCRDep SDiego
GOOCH, Brannon (1833) MCRDep PI to
2dMarDiv
GOODMAN Jr., John R (4111) MCS
Quant to HQMC
GOODMAN, Robert L (6412) IstMAW to
MARTO MARTC NAS Glathie
GORE, Edward D (2539) MB NS Treas
to Sfranc to MCAS Kaneb Bay
GRAY, Raymond H (0359) 3dMarDiv to
2dMarDiv
GREEN, Doran D (4029) HQMC to Mar-
CorCinD Phila
GUY, Gress S (0359) IstMarDiv to
MCRDep PI
HAINES, Charles R (2538) ForTrps
FMFLant to MB NS Treas to Sfranc
HALLAHAN Jr., Thomas E (7041) Air-
FMFPac to IstMarBrig
HAMRICK, Alva L (0359) 12th MCRD
Sfranc to MCB CampPen FFT
HARRIS, Jack C (3531) MCB CamLeJ
to MCAS El Toro FFT
HASKIN, James A (0359) 5th MCRD
WashDC, MCAS El Toro FFT
HATCH, David E (0141) 2dMarDiv to
MarCorSupGen Barstow
HAWKINS, Raymond G (0359) 9th MC-
RRD Chicago to MCB CampPen FFT
HAY, Edward M (0141) 4th105mmHow-
Btry St Joseph Mo to IstMarDiv
HAYS, Henry (0359) MAD NATTC
Memphis to MCB CampPen FFT
HAYES, Henry L (0359) MCRDep PI to
MCB CampPen FFT
HINTON, Ernest L (0359) 3dMarDiv to
MCAS New River NC
HOUSON, Robert M (3011) MB NavArts
Yokosuka Japan to MarCorSupGen Al-
bany
HOLIWELL, Frank D (0359) 3dMarDiv
to 2dMarDiv
HOLLAND Jr., Curtis S (3041) 8thMCRD
InfCo Amarillo Tex to MCB CampPen
FFT
HOTELLING Jr., Francis L (2833) 2d-
MarDiv to MCRDep SDiego
HOWARD, Loy C (3111) MCRD PI to
2dMAW
HOWELL, Jack L (0359) MCAAS Mo-
jave to MCAS El Toro FFT
HOWELL, Marshall W (1359) MCRDep
PI to MB NTC Glakes
HUDDLESTON, Johnnie E (2531) Ist-
MarDiv to Ist ANGELICO Oahu TH
IRVINE, Floyd D (6412) IstMAW to
MARTO MARTC NAS Glathie
IRWIN, Robert G (0359) 3dMarDiv to
MCAS El Toro
JACKSON, Clifford A (6511) 5th MCR-
RD WashDC to MAD NATTC
JACKSON, Franklin L (0359) IstMar-
Div to MCRDep PI
JENSEN Jr., Harold B (0141) 6th MC-
RRD Atlanta to MCB CampPen FFT
JODELL, Bruce E (0231) 2dMarDiv to
MCAS Miami
JOFFRION, Aubrey (6431) IstMAW to
2dMAW
JOHNSON, Garry A (0211) IstMarDiv to
MCAS El Toro FFT
JOHNSON Jr., William J (0141) 9th
MCRD Chicago to 2dMarDiv
JOHNSON, William M (0141) MCB Cam-
Pen to MCRDep PI
JONES, Arthel D (3516) MarCorComp
NavAdvGru Korea to IstMarBrig
JONES, Robert E (0359) IstMarBrig to
MCRDep PI
JONES Jr., William P (1519) MarCor-
CinD Phila to MCB CampPen FFT
JOYAL, Theodore (3111) MCAS Miami to
MCB CamLeJ
KEIPER, Charles (6413) IstMAW to 2d-
MAW
KELLY Jr., Joseph J (0141) 4thTrkCo
Eric Pa to ForTrps CamLeJ
KENDRICK, Richard W (0141) 9th MC-
RRD Chicago to MCB CampPen FFT
KENDRICK, Thomas C (3011) IstTank-
Bn SDiego to MB NMD Yorktown Va
KING, Frank G (6412) MCRDep PI to
MCAS El Toro FFT
KING, George P (0359) MCRDep PI to
MarCorSupGen Albany
KING, J D (6412) IstMAW to 2dMAW
KING, Robert L (0359) 3dMarDiv to 2d-
MAW
KIRK Jr., Harvey D (0359) MB HqSupp-
Act Naples to 2dMarDiv
KIRKMAN, Lynn C (2645) IstMarDiv to
MB NS Treas to Sfranc
KIRLEY, Donald P (6011) MARTO
MARTC NAS Denver
LABRECK, Louis (3371) MCRDep PI
to MCB CampPen FFT



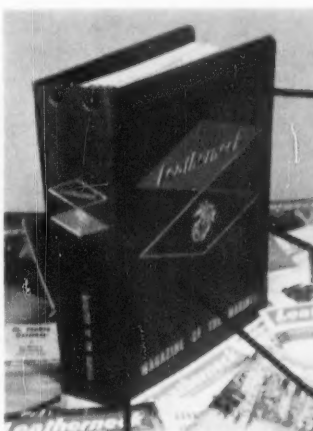
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MARTC NAS Atlanta
LANCE, Robert F (0369) 3dMarDiv to
2dMarDiv
LANGIN, Charles E (0441) 4th MCRRD
Phila to 2dMarDiv
LAW, Robert V (0369) 3dMarDiv to 2d-
MarDiv
LAZAROS, Edmund J (0369) 3dMarDiv
to MCAF New River NC
LEE, Emory G (0441) 4th MCRRD Phila
to MarCorGn/STA 2dMarDiv
LENEHAM, Richard A (3371) 5th MCR-
RD WashDC to MCB CampPen FFT
LETTOW, Joel C (0441) MarCorComp
NavAdvGn Korea to FortTrs 2d Palms
LIVINGSTON, Herbert (0441) 1stMAW
to MCS Quant
LONG, Cyrus F (4029) HQMC to Mar-
CorCnDep Phila
LONG, Donald W (0441) 5th MCRRD
WashDC to 2dMarDiv
LOVELADY, James R (0441) MCAAS
Mejave to MCRDep PI
LUNDBLAD, Donald C (0441) MCRDep
PI to MCAAS Beaufort SC
MACCO, James O (0369) MB NavAct
NGF WashDC 2dMarDiv
MAHONEY, Joseph P (0441) MB FleAct
Yokosuka to MCDO NorVa
MAINE, Lloyd M (0369) 4th MCRRD
Phila to MCB CampPen FFT
MANCARI, William R (0441) MCB
CamLej to MCB CampPen FFT
MANTHEY, Arthur E (0369) 9th MCR-
RD Chicago to MCB CampPen FFT
MARSHALL, Robert L (0369) MB NRC
Camp Elliott S Diego to MCRDep PI
MARTINEZ, Johnny B (0369) 12th MCR-
RD S Fran to MCB CampPen FFT
MASSEY, Reuben H (0369) MCRDep PI
to MB NAS Poca
MAZZOLA, Thomas (5412) 1stMAW to
MCAS El Toro
MC CORMICK, Donald W (0369) 9th
MCRRD Chicago to MCB CampPen
FFT
MC DANIEL, Robert G (0441) MCSFA
Phon Va to MCB CampPen FFT
MC DONALD, Patrick (3371) MCRDep
PI to 2dMarDiv
MC GUISH, William J (0369) MB Nav-
Act PI Lyantoy to 2dMarDiv
MC NEAL, Doyle L (2543) AirFMFPac
to MCAS El Toro FFT
MEDINA, Martin G (0369) MCRDep PI
to 1stMarDiv
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MICHAL, John M (5411) 2dMAW to
MCAS El Toro FFT
MIGLIACCI, Joseph (0369) MCRDep PI
to 1stMarDiv
MILLER, Richard L (0369) 3dMarDiv
to MCAF New River NC
MILLS, Jimmie L (6431) AirFMFPac
to MAD NATTC Jax
MONTGOMERY, Milton E (2539) 3dMar-
Div to MB NS Treat Is S Fran
MOORE, Joseph A (0441) MCRDep PI
to MCB CampPen FFT
MOORE, Warren (3371) MCAS CherPI
to MCAS El Toro FFT
MUNFORD, James (0369) 3dMarDiv to
2dMAW
NEWTON, William J (6441) 1stMAW to
2dMAW
NUNN, Henry G (0369) 3dMarDiv to
2dMarDiv
NYBORG, James W (0369) MCRDep PI
to 2dMarDiv
OAKES, Dayton R (0369) 3dMarDiv to
2dMarDiv
O'CONNOR, Charles F (0441) 1stSplInf-
Co Burlington VT to FortTrs CamLej
O'KEEFE, William B (0369) 3dMarDiv
to MCB CampPen
OSTRANDER, Charles (3357) MCRDep
PI to 2dMarDiv
PARMENTER, Peter B (0441) 6th MC-
RRD Atlanta to MCAS El Toro FFT
PARR, James E (0369) 12th MCRRD
S Fran to MCB CampPen FFT
PEARCE, Bruce W (0441) 4th MCRRD
Phila to MCAS El Toro FFT
PIPER JR., Charles A (3357) 9th MCR-
RD Chicago to 2dMAW
PRICE, John A (0369) MCRDep PI to
MCB CampPen FFT
QUIGLEY, Alvin J (3049) MCAF New
River NC to MarCorSupCen Barstow
QUINN, John E (0369) 2dMarDiv to MB
NavAct PI Lyantoy
RAMIREZ Jr., Joe P (0441) 9th MCRRD
Chicago to MCB CampPen
READ, John R (0441) 3d15mmGunBtry
Salem Ore to MCB CampPen FFT
REILLY, James J (0231) 2dMAW to
MCAS El Toro FFT
RENFRO, Ray B (0231) 2dMarDiv to
MCB CampPen FFT
RHINE, John R (0441) 1st15mmGunBtry
Reading Pa to H&SBn FMFLant NB
NorVa
RHODES, William E (3371) MCB Cam-
Pen to MCB CampPen FFT
RICE Jr., Earle W (0369) 12th MCRRD
S Fran to MCB CampPen FFT
RICHARDSON, Harold L (0441) MCR-
RD Atlanta to MCRDep PI
RIVERS, James P (0369) 3dMarDiv to
2dMarDiv
ROBINSON, Ronald J (0211) 3dMarDiv
to MCAS El Toro
ROSALEE, Bobby C (7329) 1stMarDiv
to MCAS El Toro FFT
ROSENHORST, Wesley (5412) 1stMAW
to MARTC NAS Olathe
ROYSDEN, Earl E (1329) MCRDep PI
to 9th MCRRD Chicago
RUSH Jr., Harry F (0369) 3dMarDiv to
2dMarDiv
RYAN Jr., Raymond J (0369) MB NSB
New London Conn to 2dMarDiv
SALAZAR, Luis (0369) 3dMarDiv to
MCB CampPen

SATANSKI, Charles (0441) 2dMarDiv to
HQMC
SAVAGE, Sylvester J (6413) 1stMAW to
MARTC NAS Anacostia Wash-
DC
SAWDY, William R (4029) MCRDep PI
to HQMC
SAXTON, John B (0369) 17thRifCo
Evansville Ind to MCB CampPen FFT
SCHWARDER Jr., Harry N (6441)
MCAS Miami to MAD NATTC Mem-
phis
SCHWARTZ Jr., Victor J (0369) 2d-
MarDiv to 1stMarDiv
SEER, Robert T (0369) 3dMarDiv to
1stMarDiv
SENIOR, Kenneth E (3261) 1stMarDiv
to MCAS El Toro FFT
SERABIAN, John (0441) MCS Quant to
MB NRC MB NorVa
SLADE, Chester E (6412) 1stMAW to
MARTC NAS Olathe
SMITH, Charles C (0369) 3dMarDiv to
2dMarDiv
SMITH, George R (0441) 9th MCRRD
Chicago to MCAS El Toro FFT
SOSIK, Nicholas (0369) MCB CamLej
to MB NavAct PI Lyantoy
SPARACIO, Charles A (0441) HQMC to
MCAS El Toro
SPARKS, Charles R (3516) 1stMarDiv
to MCB CampPen FFT
SPRINGER, Robert R (0441) 8th MCR-
RD Norfolk to MCB CampPen FFT
STAHL, John E (3049) 1stMarDiv to
MarCorSupCen Albany
STARCHER, Samuel L (0369) MB NMD
Yorktown Va to MCB CampPen FFT
STAUNTS, Gilbert R (0369) MCRDep PI
to MCAAS Beaufort SC
STEPHENS, Glenn F (0441) 90thSplInf-
Co Wichita Falls Tex to MCB Camp-
Pen FFT
SUNBLADE, William E (2645) MCB
CamLej to MCRDep PI
SUTACK, John L (6741) 1stMAW to
MCAF New River NC
TALBOT, Marianne C (0441) MCB Cam-
Lej to MCSFA S Fran
TALLENT, Raymond E (2536) 2dMAW
to MCAS El Toro FFT
TARTER, Albert (0369) 4th MCRRD
Phila to MCB CampPen FFT
TATUM, Harold D (1811) 1stMarDiv to
MCRDep PI
TEMELOFF, Stewart M (0848) 9th
MCRRD Chicago to MCB CampPen FFT
TEVERBAUGH Jr., Jesse W (3231) For-
Trs FMFLant to MB NS Treat Is
S Fran
THARP, Howard D (0441) 1stMarDiv to
HQMC
THOMAS, Richard G (4111) 3dMarDiv
to MCB CampPen
TREVINO, Mauro R (0441) 14thInfBn
San Antonio Tex to MCB CampPen
FFT
TROSCIAIR, Luke (0369) MCB CamLej
to MB NavAct PI Lyantoy
TUCCI, Anthony (0369) 4th MCRRD
Phila to MCB CampPen FFT
TYLINSKI, John J (0441) 1st MCRRD
Garden City NY to MCB CampPen FFT
UGARTE Jr., Pascual (0369) 3dMarDiv
to MCAS El Toro
VANDAL, Joseph A (0369) MB NMD
Yorktown Va to MCB CampPen FFT
VAN KEUREN, Robert F (0369) 3dMar-
Div to MCAS Miami
VARGO, Julius (0441) 3dSplInfCo
Johnstown Pa to FortTrs CamLej
VERCHER, Robert D (0441) 3dEngCo
Youngstown Ohio to MCB CampPen FFT
VETTER Jr., Ralph H (0441) 1stMarDiv
to 2dMAW
VOLZ, Carl W (0441) 4th MCRRD Phila
to 2dMarDiv
WALKER, Robert G (0369) 1stMarDiv
to MCRDep PI
WALLACE, David G (2543) AirFMFPac
to MAD NATTC Jax
WANLESS, William B (2511) 1stMar-
Div to MCAS El Toro FFT
WASHINGTON, James C (0369) MB
NAD Crane Ind to 2dMarDiv
WEISENBURGER, James L (0369) 1st
MCRRD Garden City NY to MCB
CampPen FFT
WELLS Jr., Raymond F (0441) MAD
NATTC NAS Jax to MCAS CherPI
WENNINGER, William J (3041) MCR-
Dep PI to FortTrs CamLej
WESTON, Stanley C (5711) AirFMFPac
to MAD NATTC Jax
WHITE, Nile E (0441) 4thSplInfCo
Clarkburg W Va to H&SBn FMFLant
NB NorVa
WILCHER, James W (5711) MCRDep PI
to MB NTC Glaks
WILDER, Robert W (0441) 1stRifCo
Somersfield Mass to MCB CampPen FFT
WILLIAMS, Edward E (0369) 3dMarDiv
to 1stMarDiv
WILLIAMS, William J (2171) MarCor-
SupCen Albany to MB NS Treat Is
S Fran
WILLMON, Henry F (0441) MarCorSup-
Cen Albany to MB NS Treat Is S Fran
WILSON, John H (0369) 3dMarDiv to
MCB CampPen
WOJASIAK, Stanley L (2531) 1stMar-
Div to MCAS El Toro FFT
WOODS, Donald R (0441) 2dMAW to
HQMC
WRIGHT, Billy M (6441) AirFMFPac
to MAD NATTC Memphis
YOUNG, Earnest (3011) MarCorSupCen
Albany to MCAS CherPI
YOUNG, Gordon K (2638) FortTrs FMF-
Lant to MB NS Treat Is S Fran
ZAREMSKI, Henry (5413) 1stMAW to
MARTC NAS Norfolk
ZIELINSKI, James G (1801) FortTrs
FMFLant to MB NB Bklyn
ZUPPE, Robert F (0369) MCRDep PI
to MB NAS Lakewood NJ

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END

RODMAN

[continued from page 27]

rates Panama duty "excellent to outstanding." Don likes the languid-paced Panamanian life that moves along as serenely as the canal waters. In his work, he has a minimum of disciplinary problems.

"Ninety percent of our trouble," O'Neill revealed, "is over minor haggling about cab fares—and then the decision usually goes to the cabbie." This problem is understandable if you remember that bus transportation by "Chiva"—(a tired but efficient brand of Panamanian bus) costs 15¢ from Rodman into Panama City, some 10 miles away. A taxi trip over the same route will deprive you of about three dollars. This delicate, almost international squabble, is further complicated because the last Chiva (Spanish for goat) leaves at five minutes past midnight—and Panamanian cabs usually have no meters. After 2400, some cabbies can declare open season until dawn on frantic servicemen scurrying back from

liberty to reach their ship or station before morning roll call.

In notable contrast to the alarming accident trend across the rest of the globe, traffic miscues in the Canal Zone are rare—and the mishap rate is among the lowest in the world. According to O'Neill, wrecks involving military personnel average fewer than one or two a week. Most of these are minor and usually the damage is limited to a scraped fender. Some of the credit for this good record belongs to the rigidly enforced 40 mph speed limit in the Zone. Another sometimes overlooked reason, is due to the reduced number of U.S. troops now stationed in the Zone. "No Marine," said O'Neill, "has ever been involved in an accident serious enough to require hospitalization since I've been here." A look at the traffic record of the entire 15th Naval District showed only three fatalities for the last two years.

There are a few problems however. According to O'Neill, about one-third of Panama is off-limits. Most of the verboten areas have fallen by the wayside because their bars and restaurants have not measured up to the high sanitation standards demanded by Canal Zone health officers.

Because of this almost religious-like concern with cleanliness, many Canal Zoners claim that their area is one of the cleanest, most sanitized on earth. Flies, mosquitoes and disease are rare. This achievement is in sharp contrast to the disease conditions which confronted laborers when they arrived more than half a century ago to begin work on the big ditch. "The only sickness now," said one corpsman, "is an occasional hangover."

Tropical dampness however, is a vexing and constant problem which affects the quartermaster and the average Marine. Clothing mildews. Leather shoes can develop a patina-like coating which mushrooms overnight. To beat this constant menace Marines use "hot-boxes"—small closets wired for special 10-watt, heat-type bulbs. One flaw in this weapon against corrosion and mold, however, is that certain type bulbs may fade clothing and uniforms.

Panama's humidity is particularly disconcerting to smokers. The climate leaves matches as damp and limp as a rifle patch. Consequently, most merchants dispense a brand made in Sweden especially for Panama's soggy weather.

Despite the high humidity and Panama's proximity to the equator, its nights are usually cool enough for blanket sleeping. Summers are cooler and more comfortable than the hot, sticky nights of Washington, D.C.

Rodman's Supply Chief, Master Sergeant Pete Long, is another Marine who goes along with the majority and advises his buddies to put in for Panama duty. "One of our biggest problems," said Long, who recently arrived from the Nation's Capital, "is preservation of material. M-1s can rust overnight here. At least once a month, we pick a sunny afternoon and get all our canvas gear and equipment outdoors into the sun. All of our typewriters go into hotboxes nightly. We have to watch for Fer-de-lance snakes (a venomous species which sometimes slips into his building). We kill one about every two weeks. They're small, aggressive rascals similar to rattlesnakes, but without rattles to warn you. One slipped by my shoes the other day and I 'eliminated' him with a broom." There are also boas and bushmasters according to Long, but the Fer-de-lance snakes are his major reptile worry.

An unseen enemy also present to worry Long and his equipment, is the termite. To help him, once a month, Termite Control sends a spray team around. Decks are covered with a combination of DDT and creosote to fight the tiny warriors.

The dampness also raises havoc with government (continued on page 80)



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BULLETIN BOARD

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Social Security Cards a "Must"

EFFECTIVE January 1, 1957, Marines will be covered under Social Security as contributing members as provided by the Survivor Benefits Act. Thus, to receive credit for their payments, all Marines must obtain a Social Security Account Number. Marine Corps Order 1740.2 outlines the procedures.

Required to possess an Account Number are members of the Regular Marine Corps, Reservists on active duty, retired Marines recalled to active

duty, Reservists who undergo more than 14 days active duty a year, and those who join the Regular Corps or Organized Reserve after December 31, 1956.

Local commands have forms for Marines to use when applying for their Social Security Numbers. Forms are also available for replacing lost or destroyed cards and to correct or change information given to the Social Security Administration on earlier applications.

Indemnity and GI Insurance Changes

AS OF January 1, 1957, the Servicemen's Indemnity or "free insurance" is superseded by the Survivor Benefit Act. Instead of the "free insurance" payments of \$92.90 per month for 10 years, the payments from this source will be combined with the monthly rates of compensation, which have been increased, and are known as compensation and indemnity. This new schedule of monthly compensation rates was published in "Bulletin Board" in the November *Leatherneck*.

However, with the cancellation of "free insurance," certain options are now open to personnel both in and out of service. In some instances it might be considered advantageous for servicemen to keep present policy waivers in effect and be covered under the old rates. This is particularly true of lower-rated men with large families. Each man will have to judge his own case in the light of his individual circumstances.

The following options and the persons who may elect them, as afforded by the Survivor Benefits Act, have been outlined by the Veterans Administration:

INSURANCE AFTER SEPARATION—Effective January 1, 1957, the right of eligible post-Korea veterans and six-month enlistees to apply for the five-year level term non-convertible GI insurance policy within 120 days after separation will be ended.

The VA is authorized by law to accept applications for these non-convertible term policies through December 31, 1956, provided:

1. The applications are accompanied by the proper premiums.
2. The applications are received by VA or are postmarked on or before December 31, 1956; or;
3. The applications are delivered by that date to an authorized representative of the Armed Forces,

INSURANCE FOR DISABLED VETERANS—The new law does not affect the special nonparticipation, but convertible, term or permanent plans of GI insurance for veterans with service-connected disabilities.

Disabled veterans released from service on or after April 25, 1951, may still apply to VA after January 1, 1957, for the special non-participating insurance within one year from the date VA finds their disabilities to be service-connected.

REINSTATEMENT OF LAPSED TERM POLICIES—The new law enables veterans who lost their five-year term National Service Life Insurance since July 23, 1953, for failure to pay either or both of the last two monthly premiums of the term period, to reinstate and renew their policies if they can meet the requirements. Application may be made at any time during the succeeding five-year term period.

The GI insurance affected is the five-year term NSLI policy, whether of the World War II convertible type or the post-Korea non-convertible type.

Under the old law these term policies could not qualify for automatic renewal if they were in a state of lapse at the end of the five year term period.

By now, VA has sent out reinstatement applications to these former policyholders. If those affected have not received an application, they should write the VA, giving full information.

WAIVER OF PREMIUM—The right of policyholders who are in active service for 31 days or more on or after April 25, 1951, to apply for in-service waiver of premiums ends December 31, 1956. Waiver applications can be accepted only through this date under the new law.

All in-service waivers in effect on December 31, 1956, may be continued thereafter, but the benefits that certain dependents of policyholders may get,

TURN PAGE

if the policyholders die on or after May 1, 1957, and their policies are under the in-service waiver at the time of death, may be affected.

The dependents involved in these cases are the widows, children and parents of the deceased policyholder. These dependents would not be entitled to Indemnity Compensation but would instead be covered only by the old law's provisions.

(In many instances, the old law will be more advantageous. Single men, wishing to protect parents whose income would bar them from receiving any benefits under the new law—under that law's maximum income qualifications—would find it to their advantage to continue the waiver of premium. Also, as previously pointed out, lower-rated men with large families of young children, may find coverage under the old law a better proposition, and should continue their waivers. To continue the waiver is not an irrevocable decision. It may be discontinued at a later date, wherein the individual would then come under the provisions of the new law.—Ed.)

Instructions on the procedures for servicemen to cancel in-service waivers and keep their policies in force will be disseminated throughout the Armed Forces.

CASH-SURRENDERED POLICIES — Effective January 1, 1957, servicemen who cash-surrendered

their permanent plans of GI insurance while they were in service on or after April 25, 1951, and prior to January 1, 1957, in order to be covered by the free indemnity, may replace or reinstate their policies on application made while in active service or within 120 days after separation. The new law applies to servicemen who have had continuous active service since the date of surrender.

To apply for replacement of his cash-surrendered permanent plan policy, the serviceman must pay the premium at his attained insurance age on the same plan and not in excess of the amount surrendered, or he may reinstate his old plan by paying the required reserve and premium for the current month. No medical examination required.

Former policyholders should consider replacing or reinstating their old policies effective January 1, 1957, if they wish GI insurance protection, since they'll no longer be covered by the \$10,000 Servicemen's Indemnity after December 31, 1956.

EXPIRATION OF TERM POLICIES—Under the new law, World War I or II five-year level term policies, which expire while the policyholders are in active service after April 25, 1951, or within 120 days after separation, and in either case prior to January 1, 1957, may be replaced. This applies to servicemen who have had continuous active service since the date their term insurance expired while in active service.

Where to go or write for VA benefits

Further information concerning benefits administered by the Veterans Administration may be obtained by visiting your nearest VA office or by writing the VA Regional Office serving your state or area. Veterans Administration Regional Offices are located in the following cities:

ALABAMA
Montgomery

ALASKA
Juneau

ARIZONA
Phoenix

ARKANSAS
Little Rock

CALIFORNIA
Los Angeles
San Francisco

COLORADO
Denver

CONNECTICUT
Hartford

DELAWARE
Wilmington

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OKLAHOMA
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Portland

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Wilkes-Barre

PHILIPPINES
Manila

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(AND VIRGIN IS.)**
San Juan

RHODE ISLAND
Providence

SOUTH CAROLINA
Columbia

SOUTH DAKOTA
Sioux Falls

TENNESSEE
Nashville

TEXAS
Dallas
Houston
Lubbock
San Antonio
Waco

UTAH
Salt Lake City

VERMONT
White River Jct.

VIRGINIA
Roanoke

WASHINGTON
Seattle

WEST VIRGINIA
Huntington

WISCONSIN
Milwaukee

WYOMING
Cheyenne

SOUND OFF

[continued from page 15]

LEAVE ACCRUAL

Dear Sir:

When a Marine is to be discharged and immediately reenlisted, would you accrue him leave to the date of discharge and carry it forward as balance to the new Service Record Book as Initial Credit or would you carry forward his balance as it is and wait until the end of the fiscal year to accrue him leave?

Example: An Early Discharge For Immediate Reenlistment.

John Doe is to be discharged on May 28, 1954. Do you or do you not accrue his leave up to May 28, 1954, date of discharge, and carry it forward as Initial Credit to the new SRB or do you carry the balance as it stands on May 28, 1954, forward to the new SRB as IC and accrue him leave at the end of the fiscal year on June 30, 1954?

Sgt. William D. Johnson
Marine Barracks
15th Naval District

Rodman, Canal Zone

● Records Service Section, Records Branch, HQMC, gave us this informa-

tion about your question:

"Prior to the publication of Personnel Records and Accounting Manual, leave was not accrued until the end of the fiscal year on change in status, early discharge, etc. (See Paragraph 14103 of the Marine Corps Manual which was effective prior to PRAM).

"When PRAM was published, MCM 14103 was modified and PRAM provided that a special accrual be given upon closing the Service Record Book on early discharge, change in status, etc. See paragraph 4020.8 PRAM.

In cases of individuals discharged upon expiration of enlistment and immediately reenlisted the special accrual was always given."—Ed.



ARMED FORCES COLOR GUARD

Dear Sir:

Being on recruiting duty with all four services serving in the same office, many questions arise. Usually one of our respective service regulations will cover it.

However, there's one question we cannot solve. When all four services, Army, Marines, Navy and Air Force, are participating in a color guard, what is the order of seniority? By this we mean, who carries the national colors, etc.?

We say seniority by service, not by rank. Are we right? Please quote regulation.

SSgt. Robert W. Young, USMC
ADC Ben G. Naylor, USN
MSGT. Carlyle Rivenbark, USA
MCRSS, 743 Broadway

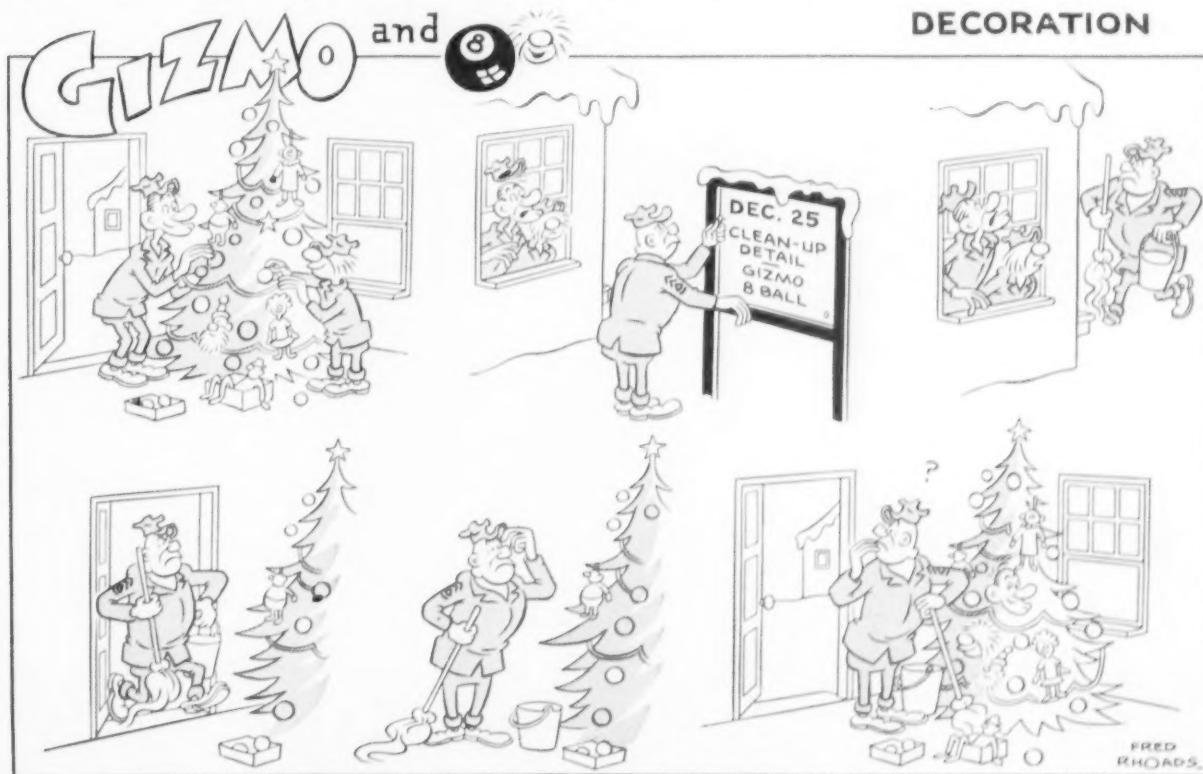
Tacoma, Wash.

● You are right. According to the Decorations and Medals Branch, HQMC, seniority by service decides. Seniority of the service is as follows: Army, Marine Corps, Navy and Air Force. Army Regs 600-25, Sec III(13), applies. Also AF Regs 900-15 and 35-54, Sec IV (3-17), Landing Party Manual, U.S. Navy, 1950, will contain this information when the revised LPM is published.—Ed.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 79)

ANSWERS TO CORPS QUIZ ON PAGE 10

1. (b); 2. (b); 3. (c); 4. (b);
5. (c); 6. (a); 7. (b); 8. (c);
9. (a); 10. (b).





Nan Leslie

SOUND OFF

[continued from page 77]

WANTS SOME MEDALS

Dear Sir:

While sitting around with the duty this fine evening I happened to be browsing through the good old Marine Corps Manual and noticed that in Chapter 20 there is no mention of the Korean Service Medal.

Are we authorized this ribbon, and if not, is there a ribbon being contemplated for personnel who have lately served in Korea? I've been stationed with Marine Air Group 12 since July, 1955, and was located near Pohang, Korea, until recently.

Another point I'd like clarified is eligibility for the Navy Occupation Service Medal. Am I entitled to this Medal?

Cpl. William S. Gilbert, Jr.,
Hq. MAG-12,

First Marine Air Wing, FMF,
c/o FPO, San Francisco, Calif.

● If you read paragraph 20000 of the Marine Corps Manual, you'll find that "As hereinafter supplemented, the Navy and Marine Corps Awards Manual (NavPers 15,790) shall serve as the consulting authority for the Marine Corps in all matters pertaining to decorations, medals and awards." So if you'll check the Awards Manual, you'll find the regulations governing the award of the Korean Service Medal and Navy Occupation Service Medal.

Actually, you could not qualify for either Medal as the closing date for the Korean Service Medal is July 27, 1954; the closing date for the Navy Occupation Service Medal for service in the Asiatic-Pacific Area is April 27, 1952, the date of the signing of the Peace Treaty with Japan.—Ed.

FMCR OPTION

Dear Sir:

In May, 1957, I'll have completed 19½ years of active Marine Corps service plus five years Organized Marine Corps Reserve for a total of 24½ years. The five years OMCR service consisted of weekly drills and 15 days of active duty training each Summer.

If I transfer to the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve on May 31, 1957, will I receive 2½% x \$319.80 x 20 years service or 2½% x \$319.80 x 24 years service? If I remain on active duty until November 30, 1958, would I then receive 2½% x \$335.40 x 21 or 2½% x \$335.40 x 26?

Another question. I was on active duty in the Marine Corps on July 1,

1925. Does this entitle me to an additional 10% of my retainer pay if I am entitled to credit for good conduct?

Furthermore, is there a reduced retainer pay available in my case on transfer to the FMCR which would be increased upon the completion of a total of 30 years active and FMCR service?

MSgt. John E. Tankuns
Main Post Office Bldg.,
Crescent St.,

Brockton, Mass.

● Separation and Retirement Branch, HQMC, figured out your retirement as follows:

"Upon transfer to the FMCR, Master Sergeant Tankuns is eligible for Class I(c), therefore, he must complete 20 years active service prior to transfer. In October, 1957, he will have completed the qualifying service. If he transfers in October, 1957, and elects Option 3, his retainer pay would be computed on 2½% of \$319.80 (basic pay over 22 years) multiplied by 20 years active service or if in November, 1958, 2½% of \$335.40 (basic pay over 26 years) multiplied by 21 years active service.

"If Sergeant Tankuns elects Option 2 and is eligible for good conduct, his retainer pay would be computed on one-half of basic pay (if he transfers in October, 1957—\$319.80, or if November, 1958—\$335.40) plus 10% of retainer pay.

"Under present laws for transfer to the FMCR there is no provision for reduced retainer pay upon transfer and an increase upon retirement."—Ed.

OFFICER UNIFORM ALLOWANCE

Dear Sir:

Could you tell me why an enlisted man receiving a temporary appointment to the commissioned ranks receives an initial clothing allowance of \$250 while an enlisted man receiving a permanent appointment to the commissioned ranks receives none? I've inquired but the only answer I get is, "It's in the Manual."

MSgt. L. F. Bieunas
H&MS-11, MAG-11,
c/o FPO, San Francisco, Calif.

● Regulations and Directives Section, Supply Department, HQMC, told us this:

"There is no authority in law for the payment of a uniform gratuity to any person permanently appointed to a commissioned or warrant officer grade in the Regular Marine Corps, regardless of whether he is appointed from civil life or from an enlisted status.

"A uniform gratuity is payable only to a person who is temporarily appointed to an officer grade in the Regular Marine Corps, or who is temporarily or permanently appointed to an officer grade in the Marine Corps Reserve."—Ed.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 85)



RODMAN

[continued from page 74]

and personal vehicles, which require constant care. To stay ahead of corrosion, Rodman Marines wax their cars weekly. A low-priced labor market, where wax jobs may be had for three dollars, helps stretch paychecks. Marine motorists can also get gas for 17.5¢ per gallon.

And for the true bargain-hunters there are plenty of reasons to lay by a little gold. Panama is a shopper's paradise. The Marine who finds his name on orders for the Zone can look forward to a wide range of well-stocked inter-service exchanges and commissaries. Local merchants on Central Ave., Panama's Broadway, also carry full stocks of glittering items at reasonable prices.

Since Panama is a free port, expensive German and Japanese cameras, French perfumes, alligator products from Uruguay and Cuba; cashmere

from Scotland; British worsteds; Swiss watches; silver and gold jewelry from India, Mexico and Italy; pottery from Denmark and Italy; and some of the world's finest crystal and china from Sweden and France, can be yours at well below world market prices.

In addition to these shoppers bargains, you can also get a haircut for 35¢, and the best shoe shine outside of Tokyo for only a dime. Cigarettes cost 10¢ a pack, with good cigars going for as low as a nickel. Locally procured sirloins and choice steaks are available through commissaries for around 35¢ a pound. If you prefer luxurious living you may hire a servant at from 20 to 45 dollars a month. To make shopping even simpler, Panama Balboas and American dollars are interchangeable in the Canal Zone and Panama—and are of equal value.

Recreational facilities in Panama are good. A 40-foot fishing boat, borrowed from the Army, is docked at Rodman, solely for boating trips by Marines.

Although skindiving is a popular lo-

cal sport, more Marines go in for bowling, basketball and softball. The Commandant's Cup, an inter-service trophy awarded annually by the 15th Naval District for aggregate sports ability which includes golf, volleyball, bowling, softball and basketball, was tied for by Rodman Marines. Marines can also draw rifles for small game hunting—pursuing the trail of the Conecho (small Panamanian rabbit).

Novel commercial-less TV is also served up to Marines in the Zone. The Caribbean Forces Network, operated by the Army, flashes on musical interludes when it's commercial time during popular Stateside filmed programs.

An on-the-base spacious Seven Seas Club, for white hats and Marine enlisted of all grades, offers dances every two weeks. It stays open until 2300 nightly.

Because of the humid weather and the nine-month rainy season, Col. Carroll feels that his Marines will be more comfortable on liberty in slacks and sports shirts. One tactful way to encourage that, he believes, is to leave the type of civilian attire generally up to his men. But if they wish to go ashore in uniform, tropical worsteds with ties are the proper uniform. His men usually take the hint.

Rodman, once a submarine base and Navy supply and refitting center, is now primarily a guard outfit. During World War II, Marines were stationed on certain ships transiting the canal to prevent any possible sabotage of the vital world waterway. There was no known instance of any such attempt.

Today, U.S. Marines are not numerous at Panama, but they were once a crucial factor in its earlier history. Marines were the first U.S. troops to land there and helped to quell some of the 53 insurrections which shook the nation during the last half of the 19th Century. In that era Panama was one of the most turbulent spots on earth, with various bands of rebels taking turns claiming control of the government.

At present, Panama has no army, but maintains a 2500-man police force to keep order—and relies on Uncle Sam and his troops to handle emergencies. It is predominantly Roman Catholic and is, as most Central and South American nations, primarily Spanish-speaking.

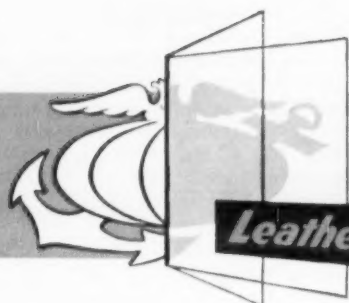
Talk is still heard today in Panama about the completion of the Inter-American highway from the States directly to Panama. "If I could get transferred down here from the States at 6¢ a mile," said Staff Sergeant William J. Bunch, "I'd come back for more duty here even though I've already extended twice."

And most of the Rodman Marines would fall right in behind him. **END**



"Now try the T-44 on SEMI-automatic, Lieutenant!"

Leatherneck Magazine



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EQUIPMENT

[continued from page 21]

must be produced which can be air-supported to support the troops.

The Tactics and Techniques Board has the responsibility of recommending the changes in tactics and equipment that can be employed by the Fleet Marine Forces. More than that, it publishes all Landing Force Manuals and Landing Force Bulletins. Recently the Board began revising the 27 manuals now in publication and 11 have already been reissued in a new and more attractive format.

The Development Center maintains direct contacts with the Fleet Marine Forces and other Marine Corps agencies. Many tests are carried out at the FMF bases and a great number of new ideas from the troops in the field are recommended. Contact is also maintained with the departments of the Navy, such as aeronautics, medicine and the Naval Field Research Laboratory at Camp Lejeune. Thirteen Marine Corps liaison officers are assigned at

major posts of the other services in order to keep abreast of their developments and give them the benefit of Marine Corps developments. There is a close, inter-service coordination. Representatives of the Army, Navy and Air Force are also assigned to Marine Corps areas.

Colonel Robert E. Fajt, a veteran engineer officer, is president of the Equipment Board. Colonel Bruce T. Hemphill is president of the Tactics and Techniques Board. Through these two agencies come the Corps' new equipment, clothing and tactics. While changes in the field may seem slow and new equipment not too often forthcoming, the program leaves little to chance. Procuring new equipment costs plenty and the Marine Corps has long been the most penny-conscious of all the services. The men who test and evaluate the equipment must also plan. They must look as far ahead as possible in order to see what new techniques, and what new equipment will be needed in the future in order that the Marine Corps can properly fulfill its mission.

Ideas come from every part of the Marine Corps, and rank is no indication of the worth of a proposed new piece of gear. Cpl. Gardiner's wheel-puller is only one of the many suggestions that come from Marines in the field. Not all are practical, of course, but in the main they are worthwhile suggestions for new equipment or modifications.

The Commandant has said, "All personnel in the Marine Corps are encouraged to submit ideas pertaining to the development or improvement of tactics, techniques or equipment to be employed by the Marine Corps."

These ideas and recommendations should be submitted either to the Commandant of the Marine Corps or the Director, Marine Corps Development Center, MCS, Quantico. All recommendations must be submitted through the proper channels. The Development Center will forward all such ideas received, with appropriate recommendations, to the Commandant.

Wonder if they could use a shot grouper . . . **END**

ONCE A MARINE

[continued from page 51]

Out On 35

A distinguished Marine Corps career—spanning Marine Corps aviation from the old Flying Jenny to the modern jet—was brought to an end with the recent retirement of General William O. Brice.

Gen. Brice, who once served as the Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps for Air, was serving as the Commanding General, Fleet Marine Force, Pacific, at the time of his retirement.

As the retiring Commanding General, FMFPac, stood rigidly at attention, the First Marine Brigade passed in review. While the Fourth Marine Regiment (Reinforced) trooped by on the ground, the air arm of this unique organization—Marine Aircraft Group 13—led an aerial review of all the aircraft of the brigade. The First Marine Brigade is the only organization of its kind in the world having both air and ground units under a single tactical commander.

Gen. Brice expressed deep and long-lasting pride in having been a Marine for more years than most of

the officers and enlisted men honoring him had lived. Gen. Brice served the Corps for more than 35 years.

A luncheon for distinguished guests followed the retirement ceremonies.

Information Section
First Marine Brigade

Placed on Retired List (30 Years)

Name	Rank
SMITH Jr., Guy B.	Lieut. Col.
JOHNSTON, Ralph E.	CWO

Placed on Retired List (20 Years)

Name	Rank
FLEPS, Carl J.	Brig. Gen.
MILLINGTON, William A.	Brig. Gen.
WEBER, John E.	Brig. Gen.
HAGEN, Dudley J.	Capt.
MICHEL, Ernest C.	1st Lieut.
PENTE, George R.	2d Lieut.
GUDE, Albert W.	CWO
KNOLL, Charles W.	CWO
ROGERS, John D.	CWO
SHEEHAN, Daryl G.	CWO
TIMMERMAN, Carl C.	CWO
WULK, Clifford G.	CWO

Placed on Disability Retired List

Name	Rank
DUPLANTIS, Wendell H.	Brig. Gen.
FULLER, Donald W.	Brig. Gen.
DUEBER Jr., Eugene A.	Lieut. Col.
JONES, Ernest M.	Lieut. Col.
MIETZEL, Otto L.	Major
RALSTON, Elton R.	2d Lieut.
WITHERS, Sam W.	CWO

Placed on Retired List (Public Law 476)

Name	Rank
VAN DEVENDER, Jack M.	1st Lieut.

Placed on Retired List (30 Years)

MASTER SERGEANTS

Name	Service No.	MOS
MC LANE, Donald C.	183392	3051

Transferred to Fleet Marine Corps Reserve List

MASTER SERGEANTS

Name	Service No.	MOS
ANTONACCI, Peter V.	257945	0141
BRYAN, William E., Jr.	227985	1071
DAMON, Walter L.	214524	3371
GULICK, John	247323	0369
HANKE, Walter C.	253263	2771
HOLLOWELL, David L.	169860	3537
HIGGINBOTHAM, William K.	257135	3537
LINDSEY, Hugh C.	253674	4312
MC CLAIN, Wilson A.	256776	0369
MANN, Aaron E.	255437	2539
MOORE, Hubert	256335	3371
ORAVSKY, Rudolph F.	265065	4413
PORTER, Charles E.	201027	0141
RUCCHIO, Eugene J.	242600	5597
SAMPLE, Elmer A.	248973	0781
SCOLLIN, Michael W.	242924	0141
TEKLINSKI, Henry S.	244218	0141
THOMPSON Jr., Edgar E.	257612	0369
WARRICK, James H.	242833	4111
WEST, Charles H.	256537	0369

TECHNICAL SERGEANTS

Name	Service No.	MOS
LINDHARDT, Walter E.	257931	3311

STAFF SERGEANTS

Name	Service No.	MOS
DELL, Harold A.	257037	3537

Placed on Temporary Disability Retired List

STAFF SERGEANTS

Name	Service No.	MOS
DORSEY, Robert M.	1119172	3021
FIELDS, William	540040	3531
GRIFFING, Robert	571683	0369
RILEY, Tommy H.	390759	3531

Placed on Permanent Disability Retired List

STAFF SERGEANTS

Name	Service No.	MOS
BEAGLES, Raymond C.	1192766	1811

END

NIMRODS

[continued from page 37]

duty within the state may obtain resident licenses upon certification by their commanding officer.

NEW YORK

Conservation Department
Division of Fish and Game
Albany 1, New York

Personnel, carrying furlough or leave papers and service identification, are not required to obtain licenses.

NORTH CAROLINA

North Carolina Wildlife Resources
Commission
P. O. Box 2919
Raleigh, North Carolina

Personnel stationed in North Carolina may purchase resident licenses.

NORTH DAKOTA

State Game and Fish Department
Bismarck, North Dakota

Personnel must have been assigned to active duty within the state for at least six months before becoming eligible to hunt small game or fish on a resident license.

OHIO

Department of Natural Resources
Division of Wildlife
1500 Dublin Road
Columbus 12, Ohio

Every person on active duty in the Military or Naval Forces of the U. S. is permitted to hunt and fish in Ohio without license, provided identifying evidence is carried on person.

OKLAHOMA

Game and Fish Department
1018 State Capitol
Oklahoma City 5, Oklahoma

Military personnel must reside in the state for 60 days prior to applying for licenses. Citizens of the state on active duty outside the state are exempted from license requirements.

OREGON

State Game Commission
1634 S. W. Alder St.,
Portland 8, Oregon

Military personnel are permitted to purchase licenses at resident rates.

PENNSYLVANIA

Pennsylvania Game Commission
Harrisburg, Pa.

Military personnel must be permanently stationed within the state 60 days next preceding application for resident licenses.

RHODE ISLAND

Department of Agriculture and
Conservation
Division of Fish and Game
83 Park Street
Providence 2, R. I.

Military personnel may purchase resident licenses. Residents of the state on active duty may hunt and fish without a license, provided the uniform is worn and proper identification carried.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Wildlife Resources Department
Division of Game
Columbia, S. C.

Military personnel, resident or non-resident, are entitled to hunt and fish in

the state without licenses, upon presentation of official furlough or leave papers. Personnel stationed in the state are considered residents and may hunt and fish on resident licenses.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Department of Game, Fish and
Parks
Pierre, South Dakota

Personnel must be stationed in the state for six months to be eligible for resident licenses. Personnel stationed outside the state must purchase non-resident licenses. Bona fide residents of the state on active duty may purchase resident license when home on furlough.

TENNESSEE

Game and Fish Commission
Cordell Hull Building
Nashville 3, Tennessee

Personnel stationed in the state may purchase resident licenses. Personnel on furlough may hunt or fish in Tennessee without a license, providing furlough papers are on their persons at all times.

TEXAS

Game and Fish Commission
Austin, Texas

Military personnel are accepted as residents upon entering Texas when officially assigned to duty within the state and may purchase resident licenses.

UTAH

Department of Fish and Game
1586 W. North Temple,
Salt Lake City, Utah

Personnel stationed in Utah can purchase hunting and fishing licenses at the regular license fee.

VERMONT

Fish and Game Service
Montpelier, Vermont

Personnel stationed in Vermont may

purchase resident licenses upon certification by their commanding officers.

VIRGINIA

Commission of Game and Inland
Fisheries
7 North Second Street
Richmond, Virginia

Military personnel permanently stationed in Virginia may purchase resident licenses.

WASHINGTON

Department of Game
509 Fairview Avenue North
Seattle 9, Wash.

Military personnel stationed in Washington may purchase resident licenses.

WEST VIRGINIA

Conservation Commission
New State Office Building
Charleston, West Virginia

Personnel assigned to a station in the state for a tour of duty may purchase resident licenses. West Virginia residents on active duty may hunt and fish on furlough with their papers acting in lieu of a license.

WISCONSIN

Conservation Department
State Office Building
Madison, Wisconsin

Personnel who either enter the service from Wisconsin or are stationed in the state, will be issued, free of charge, licenses for fishing and small game hunting and will be eligible to apply for resident deer hunting licenses.

WYOMING

Game and Fish Commission
Cheyenne, Wyoming

Military personnel, as with civilians, must be stationed in the state a full year before becoming eligible for resident licenses.

END



Leatherneck Magazine

CHRISTMAS

[continued from page 55]

killed in a jeep accident on December 23, 1950. The new chief was flying from Adak, in the Aleutians, over the Bering Sea to Tokyo. The broad-shouldered man with a craggy jaw and penetrating gaze was doing a lot of thinking as he stared down at the dismal, gray water hundreds of feet below. He too was asking himself the question, "Why are we here?" And his answer, which he put down on paper a few days later, is a declaration of faith, deserving a place in American literature. No veteran of Korea can read it with understanding and feel that he fought for an unworthy cause.

Engrossed in his thoughts as the plane sped westward, the new Eighth Army commander may have recalled another critical Christmas day in the nation's history. The year was 1776 and a tall general in a cape and cocked hat stared somberly at a dark river filled with swirling cakes of ice. During the past six months he had lost three battles, he had retreated all the way from Long Island to Pennsylvania, and he had seen his army dwindle from 20,000 troops to 4000 as men deserted or refused to re-enlist. Many of the soldiers who remained were shoeless; they left bloody footprints in the snow, and they too asked themselves the question:

"Why are we here?"

They had their answer from an Englishman of humble birth who had come to America to aid its fight for political liberties and independence. Tom Paine wrote it on a drumhead one night by the flickering light of a campfire during the retreat across New Jersey:

"These are the times that try men's souls. The Summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of their country; but he that stands it *now* deserves the thanks of man and woman. Tyranny, like hell, is not easily conquered; yet we have this consolation with us, that the harder the conflict, the more glorious the triumph."

The British and Hessians were celebrating their victories on this Christmas night in 1776 and the sunshine patriots of the American cause had admitted defeat in their hearts. That was the night when George Washington and his ragged little army crossed the ice-choked Delaware River and surprised three Hessian regiments at Trenton, killing or capturing virtually the entire detachment. It wasn't a big victory even by the standards of that war, but it was the moral turning point of the American Revolution.

There may not seem to be grounds for comparison between the thirteen small colonies of 1776 and the mighty nation which had evolved in 1950. But in view of our strength, it was all the more humiliating to be pushed around in Korea and to be in doubt about continuing the fight against the monstrous tyranny of Communism.

Defeatism had no place in the minds of officers and men of the First Marine Division on Christmas Day in 1950. But their task was to *enforce* rather than *make* the nation's policies. A visitor to Masan might even have



supposed that the men weren't concerned. A hundred games of softball and touch football were being played in crisp, invigorating weather. And after working up an appetite, the Marines devoured tons of turkey.

Beneath their seemingly carefree banter, the Marines were as anxious as other patriotic Americans about the situation in Korea. They might have felt reassured if they had known what a whirlwind of energy and resolution the new commanding general of the Eighth Army would prove to be. He landed at Kimpo Airfield on the 26th, and began a three-day tour of the front the next morning. He rode in an open jeep, and gave orders that no jeep with the top up was to be permitted to operate in the combat zone. Ridgway insisted that it was bad psychology for a unit commander to ride in a closed vehicle. In his memoirs he wrote "it places a man in the wrong frame of mind. It gives him an erroneous sense of warmth, of safety. His mental attitude is that of an ostrich poking his head in the sand. Also, I held to the old-fashioned idea that it helped the spirits of the men to see the Old Man up there, in the snow and the sleet and the mud, sharing the same cold miserable existence they had to endure. As a consequence, I damn near froze."*

During these three days he talked to literally hundreds of officers and men. There was nothing the matter with the

Eighth Army that confidence wouldn't cure, he maintained. And he spoke to unit commanders about leadership. He told them that "the job of a commander was to be up there where the crisis of the action was taking place. In time of battle, I wanted division commanders to be up with their forward battalions, and I wanted corps commanders up with the regiment that was in the hottest action. If they had paper work to do, they could do it at night."

While building up the morale of the Eighth Army, the new commander also took practice measures. One of his first messages was a request to the Pentagon for ten more battalions of artillery, since he intended to take the offensive soon. For the present, of course, he had the problem of stopping the impending Chinese attack with a numerical inferiority. Foreseeing that he might not be strong enough to hold against an onslaught expected within a few days, he called upon the Republic of Korea for 30,000 laborers. They were given the task of digging and stringing with barbed wire a system of fortified positions in depth, both north and south of the river Han.

Events were to prove that Ridgway had done much to restore confidence during his three-day tour of the front. But at the finish he felt that one thing was lacking. The men hadn't yet been given an answer to the question they were asking themselves:

"Why are we here?"

Ridgway wasn't a writer, but it would never have occurred to him to turn the job over to a public information officer. It was sincerity and deep conviction that counted, and he sat down in his room late at night to put his creed on paper.

"To me the issues are clear," he wrote. "It is not a question of this or that Korean town or village. Real estate is, here, incidental.

"The real issues are whether the power of Western civilization, as God has permitted it to flower in our own beloved lands, shall defy and defeat Communism; whether the rule of men who shoot their prisoners, enslave their citizens and deride the dignity of man, shall displace the rule of those to whom the individual and his individual rights are sacred; whether we are to survive with God's hand to guide and lead us, or to perish in the dead existence of a Godless world . . .

"In the final analysis, the issue now joined right here in Korea is whether Communism or individual freedom shall prevail; whether the flight of fear-driven people we have witnessed here shall be checked, or shall at some future time, however distant, engulf our own loved ones in all its misery and despair.

*SOLDIER: *The Memoirs of Matthew B. Ridgway, as told to Harold H. Martin*; Harper & Brothers, New York, 1956. Quotations from pages 204, 207 and 208 of this book are included by permission of the publishers.

"These are the things for which we fight."

The long expected Chinese offensive, as we know, was launched on the first night of 1951. Lack of numbers made it necessary for Ridgway to evacuate Seoul and pull back to the prepared positions south of the Han. "We came back fast," he admitted in his memoirs, "but as a fighting army, not as a running mob. We brought our dead and wounded with us, and our guns, and our will to fight."

It was an odd experience for the Marines not to have part in the big fight, but the personnel and equipment losses of the Reservoir had to be replaced before they got back into action again. Meanwhile, the Eighth Army began counter-punching as soon as the Chinese offensive ground to a halt. First, platoon-size patrols hit the enemy, then company attacks, then

battalion and regimental efforts. Next came division and corps advances, and, in February, the Marines jumped off with the rest of the Eighth Army in Operation KILLER, followed a few weeks later by Operation RIPPER.

Ridgway had given the Eighth Army back its pride and it repaid him by stopping two Chinese offensives with frightful losses in April and May. By June the Communists had been beaten down to a desperate defensive. More than 10,000 of them surrendered in a single week—the war's largest bag of Chinese prisoners—as remnants of platoons and even companies laid down their arms. In July, the enemy sought a much-needed breathing spell by proposing the peace talks at Kaesong. The enemy wasn't knocked out, but he was groggy and hanging on the ropes.

He had no intention of making peace, of course, for it is an old Com-

munist dodge to take a military advantage of an adversary's willingness to discuss terms. The United Nations could scarcely refuse without being branded a warmonger, and military operations came almost to a standstill in July and August. During this lull the Chinese worked frantically to dig defenses in depth and bring up artillery. Thus they were able to turn the rest of the war into a stalemate, since an Eighth Army breakthrough could have been effected only at an excessive cost in casualties.

If we had pulled out of the war, it really would have been a victory by default for the forces of Communism. But just as Christmas in 1776 was the moral turning point of our struggle for independence, so Christmas in 1950 is memorable for the decision to continue to fight in Korea against the greatest tyranny in the world today.

END

SOUND OFF

[continued from page 79]

PARADE PRECEDENCE

Dear Sir:

Could you please tell me the order of precedence in street parades of the respective Armed Forces? I am most interested in the Air Force and Air Force cadets. I have checked with recruiting services, service bands, Department of the Pacific, Reserve organizations, and the Landing Party Manual and cannot find the information I desire.

Please state the authority for the precedence.

MSgt. Charles R. Carr
CasCo., Dept. of the Pacific
MB, USNS, T.I.,

San Francisco, Calif.

● *Decorations and Medals Branch, HQMC, cites as authority for determining precedence Army Regulations No. 600-25, Section III, 13.e, of March 14, 1956, as follows.*

"(1) Members of the Armed Forces of the United States will take precedence in the following order during formations in which members thereof may participate, except as indicated in (2) below:

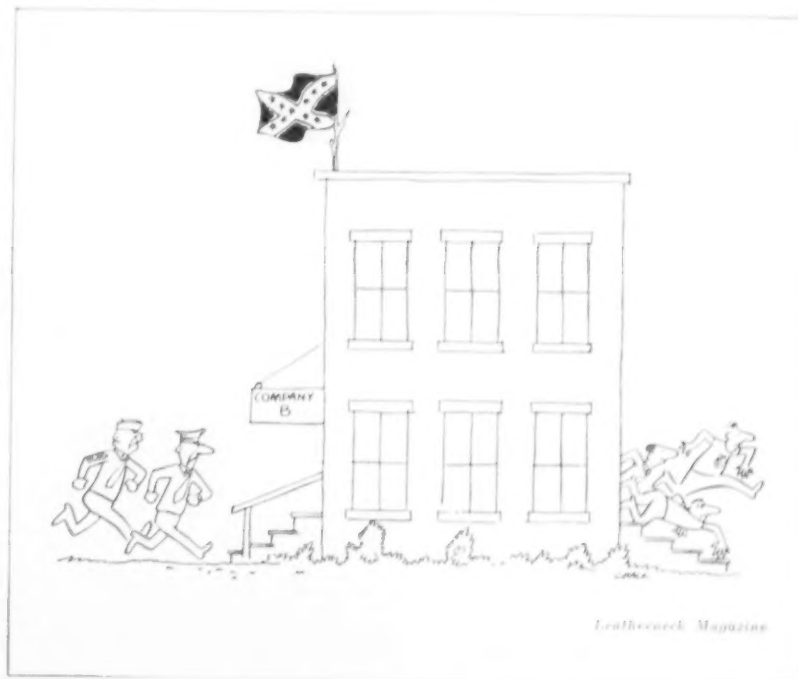
- (a) Cadets, U.S. Military Academy
- (b) Midshipmen, U.S. Naval Academy
- (c) Cadets, U.S. Air Force Academy
- (d) Cadets, U.S. Coast Guard Academy
- (e) U.S. Army

- (f) U.S. Marine Corps
- (g) U.S. Navy
- (h) U.S. Air Force
- (i) U.S. Coast Guard
- (j) National Guard of the U.S.
- (k) Army Reserve
- (l) Marine Corps Reserve
- (m) Naval Reserve
- (n) Air Force National Guard of the U.S.
- (o) Air Force Reserve
- (p) Coast Guard Reserve
- (q) Other Reserve training organizations of the Army, the Marine Corps, the Navy, the Air Force,

and Coast Guard, in that order, respectively. School cadet corps not recognized as bona-fide ROTC units do not fall within these categories.

"(2) During any period when the U.S. Coast Guard operates as a part of the U.S. Navy, the cadets, U.S. Coast Guard Academy, the U.S. Coast Guard, and the Coast Guard Reserve will take precedence, respectively, next after the Midshipmen, U.S. Naval Academy, the U.S. Navy, and the Naval Reserve."—Ed.

END



Gyrene Gyngles



Christmas Prayer

Wherever a Marine may be,
Here at home or across the sea,
These words to God I wish to share,
Through this book I send my prayer.

I pray not for golden wealth,
But for peace on earth,
And your best health.

I pray to God to keep you strong,
Away from harm and away from wrong.
I pray to God to bless your dreams,
And to protect all the U. S. Marines,

Mrs. Betty Basin

Seagoing Marines

Have you ever sailed a battleship
From Norfolk to Oran?
Have you been aboard a carrier
To the harbors of Japan?

Have you ever had to hit the deck
For the morning watch at four?
Or shipped along the rocky coast
Of rugged Labrador?

Have you ever drunk cool wine in France
Or rum in Curacao?
Or walked with pretty, dark-eyed girls
Down the streets of Tokyo?

Have you ever smelled the waterfront
Of Frisco's cold damp bay?
Or left the harbor of New York
On a dark and windy day?

Have you seen a dozen countries
In your Blues on liberty?
Or had the salt spray wet your face
When God whipped up the sea?

Have you ever heard the gale winds roar
In the darkness of the night?
And wondered if the seams would hold
The welds and rivets tight?

Now, if you've never had the chance
To serve upon the seas,
You'll never miss the feel of ships
And all these memories.

Harry A. Koch

Hail Marines

Oh, proud Marines, you take my breath
away,
But on second thought, I think I'll stay
And see what happens next with you.
To hear what you say and see what you
do,

Your fighting career is of the best,
In North and South and East and West.
Deeds bathed in glory like the sun
You always get the fighting done.

But I work most every day with you
And I'd like to give you all that's due.
It's sometimes a riot, the way you act,
You're all very funny and that's a fact.

A fighting heart—a sense of humor,
A boy becomes a man much sooner.
If he can take it on the chin
And yet stand up and pull a grin.

Jean Apostel

Our Boy

A restless lad of seventeen
And tired of hanging 'round
Decided he would join up
And so a recruiter found.

To Parris Island he was sent
And from his letters home
We learned that he had settled down
He had no time to roam.

He spoke about the "boondocks"
But didn't seem to grin
And told of push-ups 'round the place
And a game called "snappin' in."

Then he mentioned Montezuma
And a place called Tripoli
And Tarawa and Chosin
And Hungnam by the sea.

That P.I. training sure was tough
But toughness was their aim
That's how they won their glory
And their everlasting fame.

His station now is Eighth and Eye
The elite of all drill teams
And we, his folks, are proud he chose,
The United States Marines.

Thomas W. Watson

Outranked

We fell in. Top took muster. All present.
Fall Out!
Read the bulletin board. Duty posted.
Whazit all about?
The second in command got KP and guess
who's helping? ME!
All the rest police the place, as you can
plainly see.

It ain't easy, let me tell you, to fall in with
the rest,
And they don't like it either, my Top's an
awful pest.
My Daddy is first sergeant, my Mom next
in command,
Me? I'm just a private and always in
demand.

My Dad's really a corporal, with four kids
all right here.
One day while standing muster, he gets this
here idea.
Fall out the wife. Fall out the kids, give
orders and more,
But Daddy doesn't scare ME—just you wait
until I'm four!

Corporal Tom Bartlett
END



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